

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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Miss Marie Tempest.

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## THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL KING OF KINGS: THE SHAH OF PERSIA ON THE PEACOCK THRONE.

Reports as to the Shah's attitude towards the new Constitution, of course, vary; but there seems little doubt that, although he is credited with the belief that the old order of things cannot safely be continued, he is averse from regranting the Constitution he has already once cancelled. According to a Russian paper, the "King of Kings" has declared that his country is unripe for either a Constitution or a National Council. It was in October of 1907 that his Majesty set his signature to the final Constitution. In November last he abolished the Constitution by proclamation, and still more recently he reissued that proclamation for circulation in the provinces. The peacock throne was captured from the Great Mogul, and is used by the Shah on State occasions.



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## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Thirty-three (from July 4 to December 26, 1908) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## MR. MAUGHAM'S "PENELOPE" AT THE COMEDY.

OUR English Capus, as Mr. Somerset Maugham might be called by reason alike of the consistency of his luck and the brilliant lightness of his touch in comedy, has added one more to his successes, has written one more play that will catch the fancy of our pleasure-loving public. It is rather less artificial, a little more sincere, than some of its predecessors—"Mrs. Dot," for instance; at the same time, while its observation is less deliberately superficial, and its philosophy of sex, a certain youthful cynicism allowed for, is fairly true to life, it will conciliate our conventionalists because it obeys the rule they have tacitly laid down, which requires a happy ending at all costs and an avoidance of the breaking of moral ice, however thin may be its coating. This modern Penelope is not of the sort that sits at home waiting patiently the return of her errant spouse; she goes forth to rescue him—by subtle, indirect means—from the arms of Calypso. She is a young doctor's wife, and belongs to the caressing, affectionate, demonstrative type, which sits on the arm of the husband's chair, desires an account of his movements, and surfeits him with over-much attention and love; and, since man ceases to treasure that of which he is sure and always hankers after the unknown, Dr. O'Farrell neglects his home for the charms of a certain grass-widow. What is Penelope to do? She calls a family council; and among them comes her father, a mathematical professor, who has found time amid his ab-truse studies to learn something of the ways of men with women. He warns her never to tell her husband that his love for her has waned, instructs her that man must have few kisses that he may miss them, must be left unnoticed and unquestioned that he may wish for notice, must be starved of love that he may be stimulated into affection, must be given rope enough to hang himself. And Penelope follows her father's prescription with results altogether satisfactory. It is the other woman whose love becomes cloying and exacting; it is the wife who is able to give the *coup de grâce* to her rival. The scheme is thin, it will be seen, and the treatment is never more than surface-deep; but Mr. Maugham's wit is always sparkling, and his command of technique permits of many delightful ingenuities of situation. Moreover, his titular character affords that most piquant and sensitive of comédiennes, Miss Marie Tempest, chances the like of which she has not had for many a long day; her roguishness, her archness, her vivacity have rarely shown to better advantage; and in Mr. Graham Browne as the husband she has a supporter who reaches the same high level of comedy as she herself. Mr. Bishop, as the professor who knows his world; Mr. Eric Lewis, as a man-about-town who talks of Duchesses by their Christian names; and Mrs. Calvert, who had just a few minutes in which to make her mark as a consulting-room patient—all contribute sketches as bright as is the play.

## "HENRY OF NAVARRE" AT THE NEW.

There are some plays which it would be ungenerous to subject to severe criticism, and Mr. Devereux's quaint drama of "Henry of Navarre" is of the number. The best way with these is a plain narrative of the plot. Here is Mr. Devereux's. Once upon a time, a dashing young Prince of Navarre travelled all the way from Béarn to Paris, just because he had heard rumours of the loveliness of Margot, sister of the reigning King of France. He was content to see her face and hear her laughter, and then rode back home with her beauty always in his thoughts. Some while later, the King, Charles IX., summoned him to Court to wed this proud Princess, and, hearing that she was prejudiced against what she believed to be his rustic manners, Henry, on first meeting her, affected the boor, till he had sufficiently punished her, and then had only to show himself in his true gallant colours to have her fall into his arms. But suddenly he discovers that his marriage is part of a plot for the wholesale extermination of the Huguenots. Does he, a Huguenot Prince, worry over the fate of his co-religionists? No, his main anxiety is to ascertain whether Princess Margot is an accomplice in the conspiracy. And so he contracts a sort of "white" marriage, and flirts with a Court lady to render his bride jealous. Meantime, the Queen-mother, Catherine de Medici, makes various attempts to poison him, which he foils, thanks to the aid of Ruggieri, the Court magician, and finally he arrives in the nick of time to save Margot from the consequence of an assignment which she has made, all through pique, with an old lover, the Catholic Duke of Guise. Then comes the dreadful night of St. Bartholomew, through which we are assured Henry will live, because his bride binds round his arm the white scarf, and so the last curtain falls. And this is Mr. Devereux's portrait of that subtlest of intriguers, Henry of Navarre, and this conventional Princess, half-shrew, half-innocent girl, is the Margot of history! And the crazy Charles IX. tells Henry he cannot help liking him, despite his d—d creed! Well, well! with all its absurdities, the play delights the crowd, and Mr. Fred Terry, with his breezy debonair manner, and Miss Julia Neilson, with her stately beauty and high spirits, make the prettiest pair of lovers. What matters anything else?

## "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE" AT THE CRITERION.

No playwright has ever so exactly fitted Miss Mary Moore with parts or given her such opportunities of realising her personality on the stage as Mr. Hubert Henry Davies; and therefore it is but fitting that his latest work, "Lady Epping's Law-Suit," which was not quite so happy an effort of his as usual, should be succeeded, as it was preceded, by a play of his composition. "Mrs. Goringe's Necklace," now revived at the Criterion, is not quite so perfect a piece of art as "The Mollusc"; that was the very whipped-cream of light comedy, and it contained a perfect study of a certain type of womanhood. The play of which Mrs. Goringe is the heroine has, in its episodes of the young

gentleman turned thief and remorseful for his crime, a disturbing element of melodrama. But no piece of Mr. Davies's save "The Mollusc" has afforded Miss Mary Moore so telling a rôle as does "Mrs. Goringe's Necklace."

## "DIANA OF DOBSON'S" AT THE KINGSWAY.

For the moment Miss Lena Ashwell's run of good fortune seems to have met with a check at the Kingsway, for "Grit," like its predecessor, "The Swayboat," has secured only a moderate amount of popularity. Very wisely, the actress-manageress has revived as a stop-gap Miss Cicely Hamilton's clever comedy, "Diana of Dobson's," which had to be removed while still in the height of favour. Its true pictures of the life of shop-girls in a draper's establishment, and its revelation of the dreams which such girls as these, starved of pleasure, entertain as they contrast their lot with that of their customers, make it one of the most interesting plays we have had of recent years on our stage, and there is a touch of optimism about its story which makes it a welcome change from the dramas with unhappy heroines with which Miss Ashwell has been frequently associated.

## RACIAL PROBLEMS IN HUNGARY.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

THE present political situation in the Near East lends especial interest just now to Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson's book, issued under the pen-name "Scotus Viator," and entitled "Racial Problems in Hungary" (A. Constable and Co.). It is accompanied by a large number of excellent illustrations (chiefly from photographs, but a few from paintings in colour), representing mainly the homes, costumes, art, and surroundings of the Slovak peasantry. A coloured map of Hungary shows very clearly the geographical distribution of the various racial elements in the population—the Magyars, Slovaks, Germans, Ruthenes, Roumanians, Serbs, and Croats. Mr. Seton-Watson has been studying his subject for some years, and has already published a book called "The Future of Austria-Hungary." The present fuller and more ambitious work will form an indispensable item in the library, or the library list, of anyone who wishes to understand the Dual Monarchy. The author writes as a political convert. "I approached the subject," he writes, "with the conventional views of a British admirer of Louis Kossuth, and have gradually and reluctantly revised my opinion on almost every problem. . . . The present volume does not pretend to treat of all the races of Hungary in detail. I have, therefore, concentrated my attention upon the Slovaks . . . who stand most in need of help and sympathy," as typical of the non-Magyar races. He condemns the Magyars out of the mouth of their own official documents.

## A PLEASURE-PILGRIM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

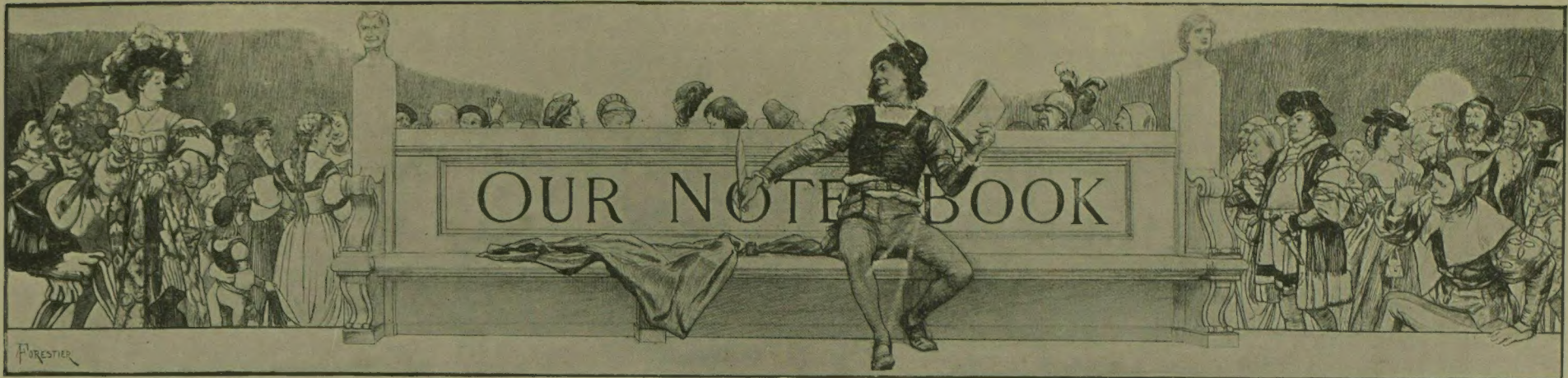
(See Illustrations on "Literature" Page.)

SOUTH AMERICA is the continent least represented in the literature of travel, and the greater interest, therefore, attaches to Mr. C. D. Mackellar's book, "A Pleasure-Pilgrim in South America" (John Murray), which gives an account of his journey in the form of a series of letters written *en route*. He landed in Panama, and went by sea down the west coast, touching at numerous places, and making digressions inland in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. After passing through the traits of Magellan, he sailed via the Falkland Islands to Buenos Ayres, and thence northward up the east coast, stopping on the way at Monte Video, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador (Bahia), and Pernambuco. At that point he quitted South America, and sailed for home. Mr. Mackellar took with him a seeing eye and a thinking mind, based on a knowledge of history and affairs, and his letters make very interesting reading. The most interesting place, archaeologically and historically, that he visited was Cuzco, with its memories and relics of the past glories of the Incas. Summing up his experiences, the author modestly says: "It was, I hoped—and hope—merely a preliminary canter round this huge continent, which taught me a little geography and made me realise its enormous importance in the future. . . . The most interesting countries certainly are Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, and of all I saw I preferred Ecuador—the most decried of them all—which has a wonderful future before it."

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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF I were a despot (I mean an ancient, healthy, capricious despot, not a miserable, modern official trembling in the middle of all the telephones of Europe) I should be strongly inclined not to suppress certain beliefs, but to suppress certain words. I do not mean terms of abuse; those I might even encourage. I mean certain phrases which are used as terms of abuse, but also convey the impression of having some precise ethical or scientific meaning, when, as a fact, they have practically no meaning at all. I would allow my Prime Minister to call the Leader of the Opposition a traitor. For that is a precise term with a fixed moral meaning, and the other man might bring an action or a big stick. But I would not allow the Prime Minister to call him a Pro-Boer; because that is a phrase meanly selected for its doubtfulness and double meaning; it might imply anything from pitying a Dutch widow to living on Kruger's bank-notes. Similarly I would permit my Court Prophet to tell my Court Priest that he was telling blasphemous lies. But I could not permit him to tell the priest that he was enunciating out-worn dogmas; for that is trying to discredit a man without really saying anything intelligible about him. I should allow the people to call my Commander-in-chief a murderer, but not to call him a "militarist." I should permit (nay, encourage) a journalist to be called silly, but not to be called paradoxical. After a few years of my severe but beneficent reign words that have wholly lost any working meaning might almost have withered out of the land, and the English race might have begun to think once more.

But since, by some queer turn of luck, I am not an ancient despot, I can only make a note of the words that I would have obliterated, as a sportsman without a gun might mark the birds he might have shot. One of the worst is the word "sentimentalist," as used in connection with crime or punishment or the treatment of animals. I saw it used twice within the last half-hour, by one journalist in connection with the French view of capital punishment, and by another in connection with my own view of the Indeterminate Sentence. The word as used in this connection seems to have hardly any intellectual content or significance at all. There are three senses in which I can understand a man of intelligence finding it convenient to use the word "sentimentalist." Very loosely it might mean simply an hysterical person, whose minor emotions made his actual demeanour unreliable or undignified—one who gushed or shed facile and maudlin tears. This certainly does not apply to those humanitarians who have, rightly or wrongly, opposed various pains and penalties. In mere historic fact most of the men who have fought for reprieves and reforms of punishment have been hard-headed and even harsh-minded men, men like Voltaire and Bentham and Mr. Bernard Shaw. And while I have many friends among such humanitarians, and while I honour them all, I must confess that their chief defect strikes me as being, not sentimentality, but a certain arid scientific frigidity. The only thing wrong with humanitarianism is that it is often just a little inhuman. But the hard-headed humanitarians are at least ten times stronger men and stronger thinkers than the sort of

people who sneer at them as "sentimentalists." These latter are simply men who happen to have hard hearts and soft heads.

The second sense in which I can conceive some use in the phrase "sentimentalist" is more or less like this. It can only apply to small affairs, and it is, I think, the true use of the term. A sentimentalist is a man to whom the pure prettiness of certain emotions (especially the slighter forms of sexual love) is so agreeable that he indulges them, not when they are overmastering and real, but when they are weak enough to be contemplated rather than

Mr. Collinson writes about the cat-of-nine-tails because he likes looking at pretty things. No one will say that Mr. Salt investigates slaughter-houses because he is an aesthete only at home amid luxury and art. Obviously, in so far as the humanitarians face these things and speak about them, they are brave men, and even harder men than their enemies.

But there is a third purpose for which I can imagine a man finding the word "sentimentalist" of some use. It might imply this: a certain readiness to be influenced entirely by associations and emotional habits and indistinct memories upon occasions which

call for clear analysis and the separation of thought down to its roots. Thus, if a man were a Free Trader only because there had been a bust of Cobden in the home of his happy childhood, he might be called a sentimentalist. Or if he were an Imperialist because he had seen a map all painted red, he might be called a sentimentalist; or if he were a Protestant only because he disliked candles and incense—or if he were a Catholic only because he liked them.

But if "sentimentalist" means a man who thinks by mere association, then we can have no doubt of where to apply the term. The worst sentimentalists, beyond question, are those very people who accuse their enemies of sentimentalism. For the word "sentimentalist" (as they use it) is a mere association, and a stupid one at that. They have heard somewhere that people who object to hurting anything in any shape or degree are called "sentimentalists." Therefore, if you object to a wasp being crushed, they will call you a "sentimentalist"; and if you object to a baby being boiled alive, they will call you a "sentimentalist" also. They use the phrase because the phrase exists, and therefore saves them the pain of personal thinking. Quite without question it is the anti-humanitarians who are sentimentalists: if sentimentalism means a preference for fixed words over living ideas. I take the case that comes nearest. In one paper the word "sentimentalist" is applied to those (among whom I am happy enough to count myself) who object to Mr. Herbert Gladstone's extraordinary Bill or Act. I forget which it is, so unreal have all Parliamentary politics become. The Bill (or Act) provides that a man can be kept in prison until the authorities have a fancy for calling him cured. The journalist also applies the word "faddist" to a person opposing such a proposal. He might just as well use the word "forger" or the word "chimpanzee"; they are just as much terms of reproach; and they have quite as little to do with the question. Obviously, if anybody is a faddist, Mr. Herbert Gladstone is a faddist. He proposes to upset the Habeas Corpus Act and the whole legal system of Western Europe because of the fad of a few physicians who think that they might succeed in experimental psychology. But the journalist had heard that it was sensible to be harsh to prisoners and "sentimentalist" or "faddist" to be kind to them. And if he had heard a proposal to skin them alive in Oxford Circus, he would still have called any objection "sentimentalist" or "faddist."



Photo. Baudouy.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC: GENERAL ANTOINE SIMON, OF HAYTI, HARANGUING THE CROWD AND TROOPS.

The revolution in Hayti, which resulted last month in the flight of President Nord Alexis, was one of the most bloodless which that much-revolutionised island has ever witnessed, and that is saying a good deal. Ex-President Alexis quitted Port-au-Prince, under the shelter of the French tricolour, on December 2, and took refuge in Jamaica. General Simon, who was near the capital with the revolutionary army, was ready to enter it on December 4, but that day being a Friday, and therefore unlucky, he postponed his triumphal entry until Saturday, December 5. On that day, at eight in the morning, he entered Port-au-Prince with 4000 men, and received a great ovation. He was subsequently proclaimed Chief of the Executive, pending the election of a new President, and order was thus re-established in the Black Republic.

experienced. He plays with the lion's cubs, but he has never seen the lion. He sees himself in all sorts of half-serious parts. He flirts with fifty women because he wants to be fifty men. He sulks. Just as flirting is a profanation of holy love, so sulking is a profanation of holy hatred. In all cases his spiritual crime is this—that he takes things which God meant to be rare and noble necessities and turns them into perpetual luxuries. Now, here again it is clear (indeed, it is much clearer) that the anti-flogging or anti-hanging humanitarians do not fall within the definition. Obviously this kind of sentimentalist can have nothing whatever to do with the campaigns or causes such as those under discussion. No one will say that



# AT THE HOME OF THE CHIEF OF THE CITY FATHERS: THE MANSION HOUSE BALL.

LITTLE GUESTS OF THE CITY'S QUEEN: CHARACTERS AT THE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.



1. MASTER JOCELYN DE SELINCOURT (Scarlet Pimpernel) and MISS DORIS SLOAN (Incroyable).
2. MISS PHYLLIS BURN (a Vivandière).
3. MASTERS A. H. SHEFFIELD JONES AND JAMES SHEFFIELD JONES (Gordon Highlander and Field Marshal).

4. MISS JACKSON (Dutch Girl).
5. MASTER R. B. HART (Claude Duval).
6. MISS EILEEN ARMSTEAD AND MASTER CHRIS ARMSTEAD (Dutch Peasants).

7. MASTER JACKSON (Dutch Peasant).
8. MASTER T. LEWIN (Caxton).
9. MISS SYBIL LAVINGTON (Winter).
10. MASTER DEVEREUX (German Emperor).

11. MASTER G. LEWIN (The Lord Mayor).
12. MISS M. VASEILADE (Incroyable).
13. MISS MURIEL BARCLAY (Humpty Dumpty).
14. MISS GRACE CURNOCK (Columbine).
15. MISS S. CAMINOS (The Merry Widow).

16. THE HON. P. RITCHIE (Robin Goodfellow).
17. MASTER G. PARSONS (Prince Danilo).
18. MISS GEM MONCKTON AND MISS ELLA MONCKTON (Noah's Ark).
19. MISS POUND (Italian Organ-Grinder).

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FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANK HAVILAND



# THE END OF A BLOOD-FEUD: A BETROTHAL OF CHILDREN.

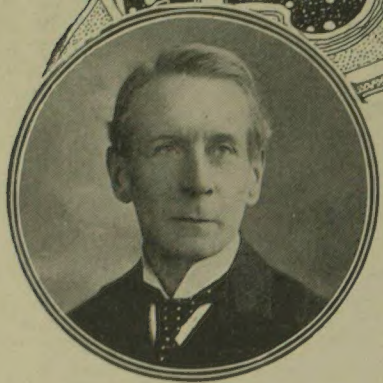
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY ROOK CARNEGIE.



MONTAGUES AND CAPULETS OF THE GREEK ISLANDS: THE CEREMONY OF BETROTHING TWO CHILDREN.

It is still quite usual in some of the Greek Islands to betroth young children, and, as often as not, such a betrothal means the end of a blood-feud between two families.





Photo, Jacolette.  
MR. J. C. GRAHAM, K.C.,  
New County Court Judge.

MR. John Cameron Graham, K.C., who succeeds Judge Bompas as Judge of the Bradford and District County Courts, is now in his sixty-second year. He was called to the Bar in 1879, and is a Justice of the Peace for Stirlingshire. He has edited Lord Blackburn's book on Sales, and, in addition to his legal work,

has contributed to various scientific journals on the subject of molecular physics.

The new Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, in place of the late Sir Ralph Littler, is Mr. Montagu Sharpe, D.L., who was elected at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, last Saturday. He is Chairman of the Brentford Bench, and has for more than twelve years been Chairman of the Second Court of the Quarter Sessions of the county.

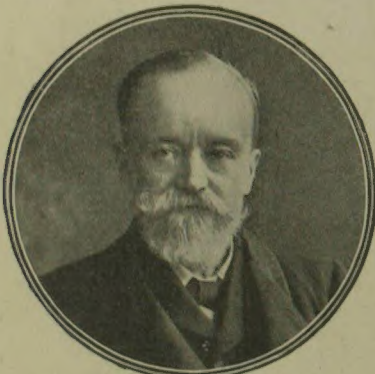
The sudden death of Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, at her residence near Dorking on Monday last has caused widespread regret. The late Duchess was an American by birth, being a daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of the United States Navy. She was three times married, first to Mr. Louis Hammersley, of New York; then, in 1888, to the eighth Duke of Marlborough, who died in 1892; and in 1895 to Lord William Beresford, V.C., brother of Lord Charles Beresford.



Photo, Russell.  
LILY, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH  
Who Died Suddenly last Monday.

ford. Lord William died in 1900. The Duchess, who lived sixteen years at Deepdene, gave liberal help to local charities, and in politics was a strong Unionist.

Science in general, and London scientists in particular, have suffered a severe loss by the death, in his seventieth year, of Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Geology,



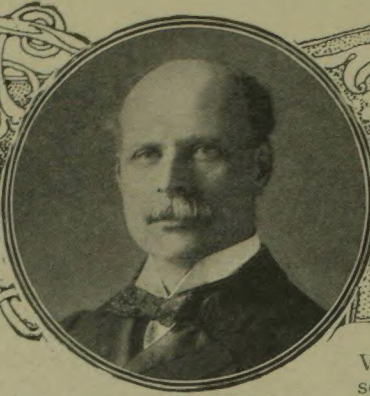
Photo, Cowen, Ramsey.  
THE LATE PROFESSOR H. G. SEELEY,  
Professor of Geology at King's College,  
London.

Geography, and Mineralogy, at King's College, Strand, since 1876. In his Cambridge days Professor Seeley was in charge of the Woodwardian Museum, and assistant naturalist to Professor Adam Sedgwick. He was afterwards for fifteen years Lecturer on Geology at Cooper's Hill. His numerous works include "Dragons of the Air" and "The Story of the Earth in Past Ages." In 1885 he set on foot the London Geological Field Class.

Lieutenant John Weston Brooke, F.R.G.S., who has been murdered by Chinese robbers in Lololand, Western China, was one of the most daring and adventurous of our younger explorers. Leaving Repton School at nineteen, he volunteered for the Boer War, and went out with the Yorkshire Yeomanry. He obtained a commission in the 7th Hussars, but left the Army to take up exploration, and had already made an expedition round Lake Rudolph in East Africa, and others in China and Tibet, before he met his untimely end. He was the first Englishman

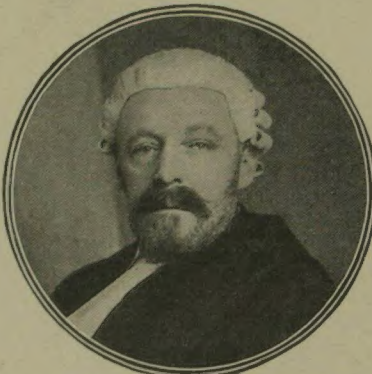


Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
MR. H. J. TENNANT, M.P.,  
Appointed Parliamentary Secretary  
to the Board of Trade.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
SIR HUDSON KEARLEY, M.P.,  
First Chairman of the new Port of London  
Authority.

## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Temple Photographic Co.  
MR. MONTAGU SHARPE, J.P.,  
Elected Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter  
Sessions.

to interview the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

Mr. Hanns Vischer, who has recently crossed the Great Sahara from Tripoli to Northern Nigeria, is now in London. One of his

Mr. Ferdinand Jacobs  
(Belgium).

Count de la Vaulx  
(France).

Mr. Roger Wallace, K.C.  
(Great Britain and America; presiding).

Professor Busley  
(Germany).



SOME OF THE DELEGATES AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTIC FEDERATION  
AT THE RITZ HOTEL ON MONDAY.

The first meeting of the conference convened by the International Aeronautic Federation took place at the Ritz Hotel on Monday, when about forty delegates were present. In the absence of Prince Roland Bonaparte, who was not well enough to attend, Count de la Vaulx and Mr. Roger W. Wallace, K.C., shared the duties of chairman. The chief matter discussed was the appeal of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom against the award by the Berlin Aero Club of the Gordon-Bennett prize of 1908 to the Swiss balloon "Helvetia," which, contrary to rules, descended in the sea. The Swiss aeronaut, Colonel Schaeck, contended that, as the rule was made after the entries had closed, it did not apply to that race. After long discussion, the Berlin award was upheld. The conference resumed on Tuesday at the Automobile Club, under the presidency of Mr. Roger Wallace, to discuss various other matters affecting aerial navigation.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS]



Photo, Weston.  
THE LATE MR. J. W. BROOKE,  
The Explorer Murdered in China.

objects was to escort to their Nigerian homes pilgrims who had been to Mecca, and whose maltreatment on the desert route had done harm to British prestige. Mr.



Temple Photographic Co.  
MR. HANNS VISCHER,  
Who has Crossed the Great Sahara.

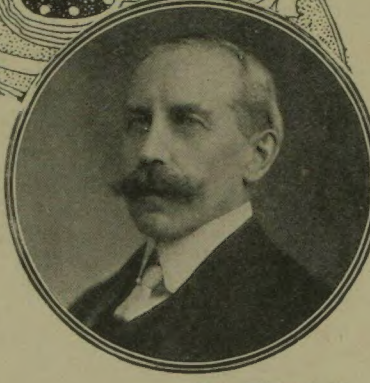
Vischer had some serious fighting with robber bands belonging to the Senoussi sect, who have at Kufra a regular arsenal of modern arms, and form a menace to European rule in Africa.

The "Emperor of the Sahara," Leboudy, does not appear to have been in evidence.

Sir Hudson Kearley's successor as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade is Mr. Harold John Tennant, M.P., youngest son of the late Sir Charles Tennant. Mr. Tennant has sat for Berwickshire since 1894. He is a brother of Mrs. Asquith, and acted as private secretary to the Premier when the latter was Home Secretary. Mr. Tennant takes a special interest in questions relating to factory administration and dangerous trades.

Sir Hudson Ewbank Kearley, Bart., M.P., who has been appointed to the highly important post of first Chairman of the new Port of London Authority, has sat in the House of Commons for Devonport since 1892, and has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1905. He was made a Baronet last year, and is also a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Bucks, and a J.P. for Surrey. He is head of a well-known firm of provision-merchants—Messrs. Kearley and Tonge.

Sir C. N. Dalton, who retires next month from the posi-

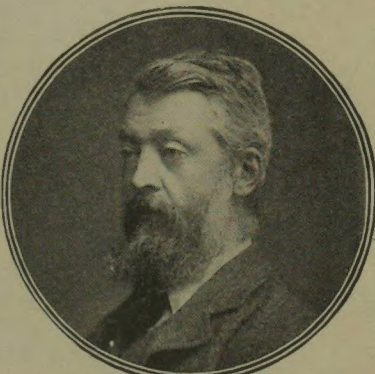


Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
MR. G. R. ASKWITH, K.C.,  
Appointed Comptroller-General of Patents,  
Designs, and Trade-Marks.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
DR. THEKLA HULTIN,  
The Finnish Lady M.P. now in London.

tion of Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks, will be succeeded in that office by Mr. George Ranken Askwith, K.C., who is at present Assistant Secretary of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Askwith acted as counsel to H.M. Commissioners of Works on the Venezuelan



Photo, Robinson and Thompson, Liverpool.  
THE LATE MR. JOSEPH KNIGHT, R.I.,  
The Well-known Painter.

Arbitration, and is a well-known arbitrator in trade disputes.

Dr. Thekla Hultin, one of the women members of the Finnish Parliament, who is in England with her colleague Mme. Aino Malmberg, met with an enthusiastic reception at Queen's Hall from the devotees of Women's Suffrage. The Finnish Diet has two hundred members, of whom twenty-five are women, an increase of six on their number in the last Diet. The Finnish women, she has stated, had to struggle for their place in Parliament, but not for the right to vote, which was unanimously accorded as their just due when universal suffrage was introduced.

The late Mr. Joseph Knight, the well-known landscape-painter and engraver, was an instance of success achieved in the face of difficulties. Born at Manchester in 1837, he lost his right arm in an accident at the age of four, and after leaving a day school at thirteen, had to contend with parental opposition to his chosen career. He persevered, however, and now two of his pictures hang, one

[Continued overleaf.]



# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.



A MUCH-DISGUISED CARRIAGE IN THE PROCESSION.

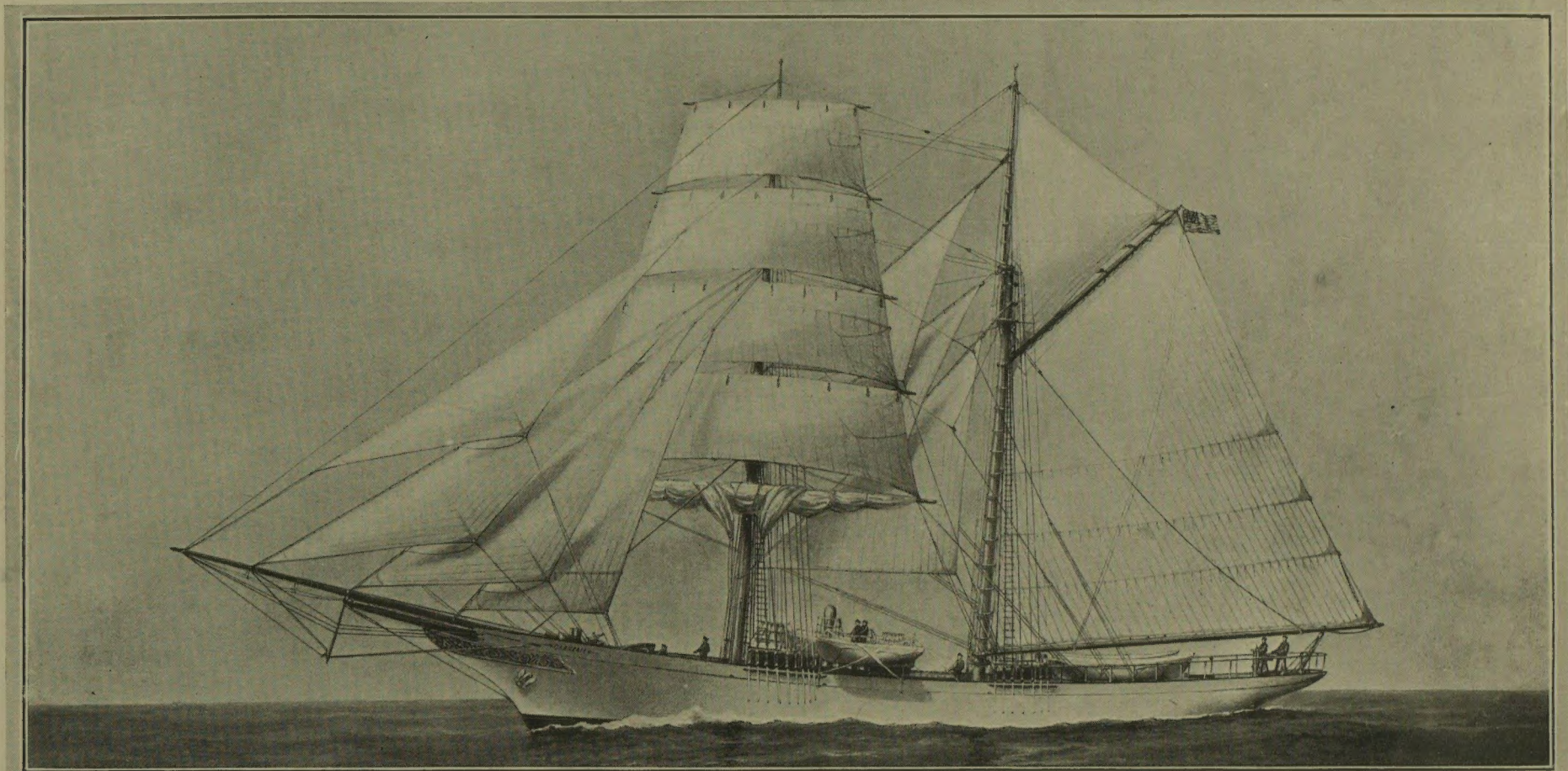


A "DIRECTOIRE GIRL," AND OTHER FIGURES IN THE PROCESSION.

## CARNIVAL ON THE DAY OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS: A CURIOUS NEW-YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

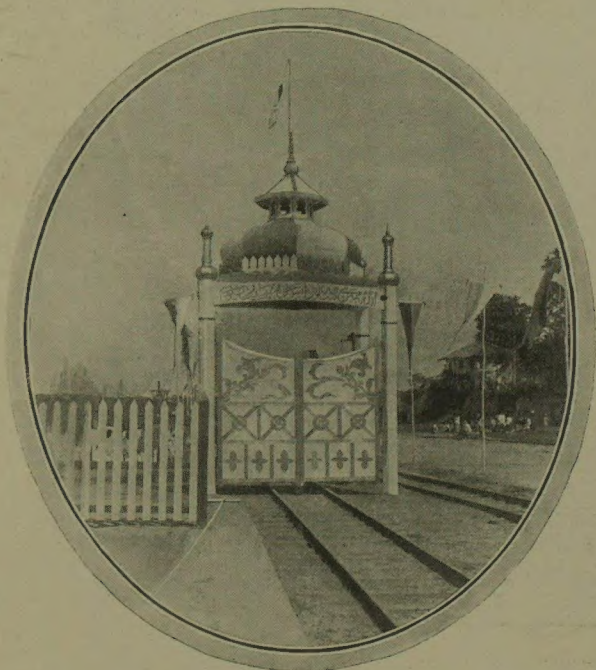
Philadelphia celebrated the New Year by holding a carnival in its streets. Many cars and many people took part in the procession, and great crowds witnessed the progress of the revellers.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRANTHAM BAIN.

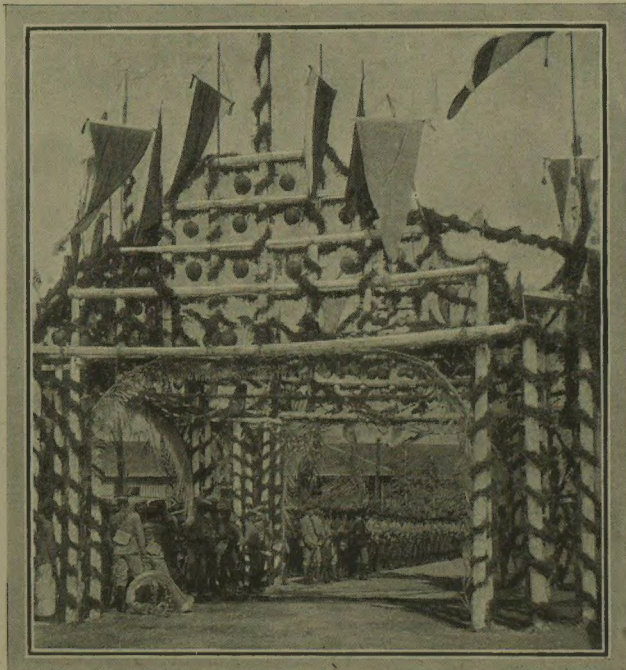


## A NON-MAGNETIC VESSEL FOR MAGNETIC-SURVEY WORK: THE "CARNEGIE," IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH IRON, STEEL, AND OTHER MAGNETIC METALS WILL HAVE PRACTICALLY NO PART.

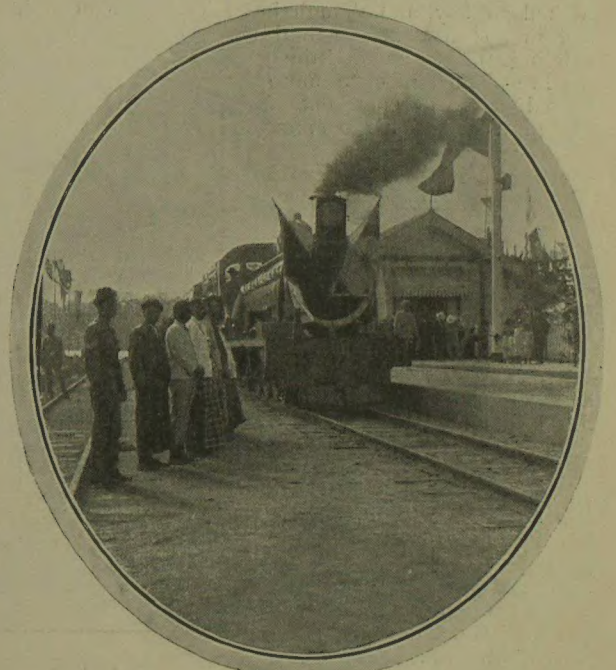
The "Carnegie," which is at present under construction, is to be used for magnetic-survey work, and was specially designed for that purpose by Mr. Henry J. Gielow, of New York, to the order of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The "Carnegie" will be the first vessel in the construction of which iron, steel, and other metals have practically no part. With the exception of thin cast-iron liners in the cylinders of the bronze internal-combustion engine, and the steel cams necessary for operating the valves—less than 600 lb. in all—there will be no magnetic materials used in the construction of the vessel.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY LEET BROTHERS.]



THE TEMPORARY GATEWAY OVER THE MAIN LINE, WHICH WAS THROWN OPEN THAT THE SPECIAL TRAIN MIGHT PASS THROUGH.



THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH OUTSIDE THE RAILWAY-STATION, AND THE GUARD-OF-HONOUR OF MALAYS DRAWN FROM THE SULTAN'S FORCES.



THE SPECIAL TRAIN—THE FIRST PASSENGER-TRAIN TO PASS THROUGH THE SULTAN OF JOHORE'S TERRITORY.

## SPEEDING THE FIRST PASSENGER-TRAIN THROUGH THE SULTAN OF JOHORE'S TERRITORY: THE OPENING OF THE NEW STATE RAILWAY.

In December, the Governor of the Straits Settlements formally asked his Highness the Sultan of Johore to grant permission for the first passenger-train to pass through his territory. The ceremony took place in the presence of many officials and others, and the Sultan signified his sanction by cutting a yellow ribbon (the royal colour), and so causing the gate across the main line to open and allow the train to pass. The ribbon can be seen in the left foreground of the first photograph. There was also a religious ceremony. This was conducted by a Mahometan priest, and at the end of it the engine of the "special" was sprinkled with rice and what was apparently shredded cocoanut and water. The Johore State Railway is 123 miles long.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLAPHAM.]



in the Tate Gallery, and the other in the Art Gallery at Liverpool. Examples are also to be seen at South Kensington, and in the Manchester Corporation Art Galleries.

#### The Roosevelt-Tillman Controversy.

The strenuous President of the United States has been following the example of the German Emperor in making himself unpopular in his own country by a frankness of speech which some of his compatriots find unpalatable. The trouble has arisen chiefly over the President's references to the Secret Service in his recent Messages to Congress. He complained that Congress had limited the effectiveness of the Service, and he asked for larger funds for it, at the same time remarking that Congress might exempt its own members from investigation if it so desired. Herein lay the rub which originally ruffled the legislative feathers. A resolution was passed demanding an explanation from the President, who promptly countered with a more explicit Message. The House of Representatives then passed a resolution by a large majority condemning the President for his allusion to the Secret Service. At the same time, committees were appointed by both Houses to investigate the matter. Mr. Roosevelt's latest pronouncement involved the personal character of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, whom the President accuses of using his political influence for commercial purposes. Mr. Tillman's reply was delivered before a crowded Senate on Monday. It was alleged that he had brought pressure

submarine is holed by accident, if the hole is below the highest point, the water, as it pours in, will compress the air until the pressure of the latter is equal to that of the water outside. If now the men in the boat close up their helmets whilst standing in this reserve of compressed air, the pressure of the air in the helmet will be the same as the water-pressure, and the conditions of

in our photographs. The men are sent down into the tank in an air-trap, which somewhat resembles a diving-bell. When they reach the bottom they have to walk under a wrought-iron structure, representing the roof of a submarine boat, and make their way to an imitation conning-tower, into which they pass, opening the door, and then floating to the surface.



THE BURIAL OF THE MOST POWERFUL PRIEST IN RUSSIA: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT.

The ceremony began on the Monday of last week at Cronstadt, where the coffin was taken in procession to the Cathedral. Later in the day, much to the indignation of the people of Cronstadt, it was removed by train to St. Petersburg, and buried there next day in the vault of a convent which Father John had founded. The extraordinary influence wielded by Father John throughout Russia was not confined to the ignorant masses. He had many devotees among the wealthy and educated, who showered money upon him for charitable purposes, and it is even said that he exercised a strong personal influence over the Tsar himself. The people of Cronstadt grudged his body to St. Petersburg, because they expect him to be canonised as a saint.

safety are secure. The crew can now, it is surmised, without difficulty open the hatch of the conning-tower and ascend one by one to the surface.

she has won the hearts of London audiences by her delightful acting in various pieces, among others in "The Marriage of Kitty," "The Freedom of Suzanne," and

**Our Supplement.** Our Supplement this week deals with a most fascinating subject, and is the first of a series of theatrical portraits in colour by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Haviland, which we shall publish from time to time. The subject is Miss Marie Tempest, who has once more, as heroine and title-character in Mr. Somerset Maugham's new play, "Penelope," taken by storm the London theatre-going public, thus adding another to a long list of previous triumphs. Miss Tempest is one of the most dainty, piquant, and vivacious of our comedy actresses, as well as a first-rate singer. Her earlier successes, as everyone knows, were won in musical comedy, one of the most popular of her rôles having been that of O Mimosa San in "The Geisha." Subsequently, she played in "The Greek Slave" and "San Toy," and then, in 1900, left the musical-comedy stage to try her fortune in true comedy. Her success in her second style has been, if anything, greater than the former, and



THE SECOND OF THE FLYING BROTHERS WRIGHT, MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT, HIS SISTER, AND THEIR BLACK ATTENDANT, AT PLYMOUTH.

Our photograph was taken when Mr. Orville Wright was at Plymouth the other day, en route to Paris, to join his brother, Mr. Wilbur Wright.

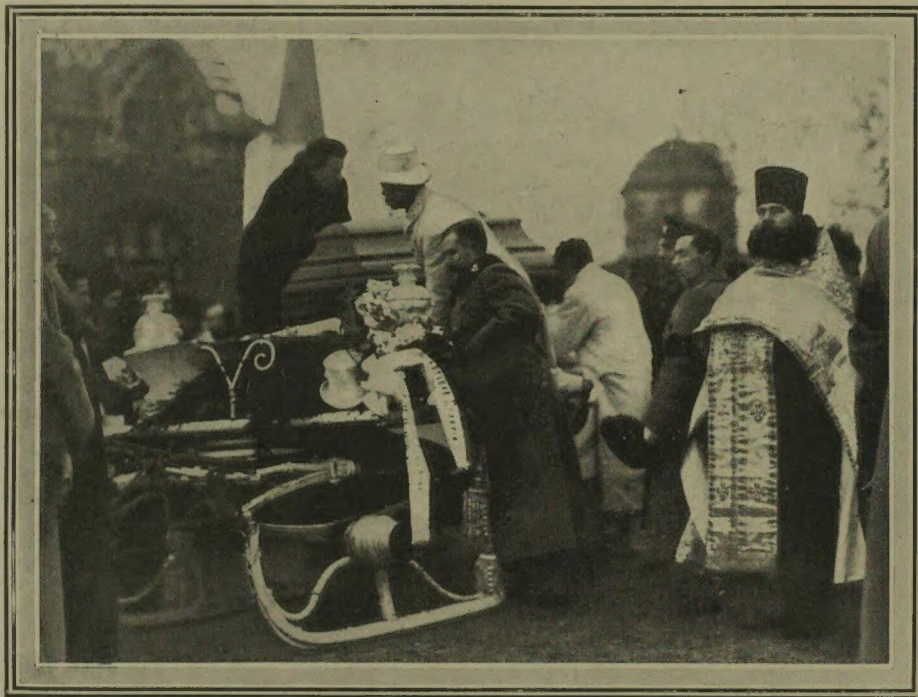
to bear on the owners of some land in Oregon which he wished to buy, and though he was able to clear himself in so far that he had not gone beyond "considering the purchase," the general impression is that the President has once more scored, and will come out of the affair with flying colours.

#### Escaping from Sunken Submarines.

British submarine crews are now undergoing a new form of training in order to be able to save themselves by getting to the surface in the event of their craft sinking. The device used consists of a diving-helmet, sloped away to fit the shoulders, and continued into a short jacket of strong waterproof material. In front of the jacket, inside, is a pocket containing a combined purifier and oxygen-generator, consisting of two small chambers. These chambers are charged with a patented substance (oxylithe), which, when in contact with the water vapour of the breath, gives off pure oxygen gas, and forms a caustic alkali. The alkali then takes up the carbonic acid gas of the respired air, and forms an alkaline carbonate. In this way the same air, purified and re-oxygenated, is used over and over again. The helmets can be donned by the men in half a minute. When a

In the case of the boat being holed high up, the water as it enters will gradually replace the whole of the air in the vessel; hence the provision of watertight bulkheads to trap a supply of air at a pressure

especially as Becky Warder in "The Truth," at the Comedy Theatre. Her latest rôle, as Penelope, suits her admirably, and affords plenty of scope for the exercise of her characteristic vivacity and charm.



THE LAST OF A PRIEST WHO IS SAID TO HAVE INFLUENCED THE TSAR: PLACING THE COFFIN OF FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT ON A SLEIGH.

The funeral took place a few days ago amid scenes of the wildest fanatical frenzy on the part of the many who believed the dead priest a saint and a miracle-worker.



THE KING'S GIFTS TO THOSE CONCERNED IN THE CUTTING OF THE CULLINAN DIAMONDS.

In connection with the cutting of the great Cullinan diamonds, the King has presented the silver bowl here illustrated to Messrs. J. Asscher and Co., of Paris and Amsterdam; the silver salver to Mr. John Arthur Levy, of Messrs. M. J. Levy and Nephews; and the silver inkstand to Mr. Alexander M. Levy, of the same firm.

equal to that of the water at the depth at which the boat has foundered. After the men escape to the surface, the dress acts as a lifebuoy. The work of exercising the crews in the use of this device is shown

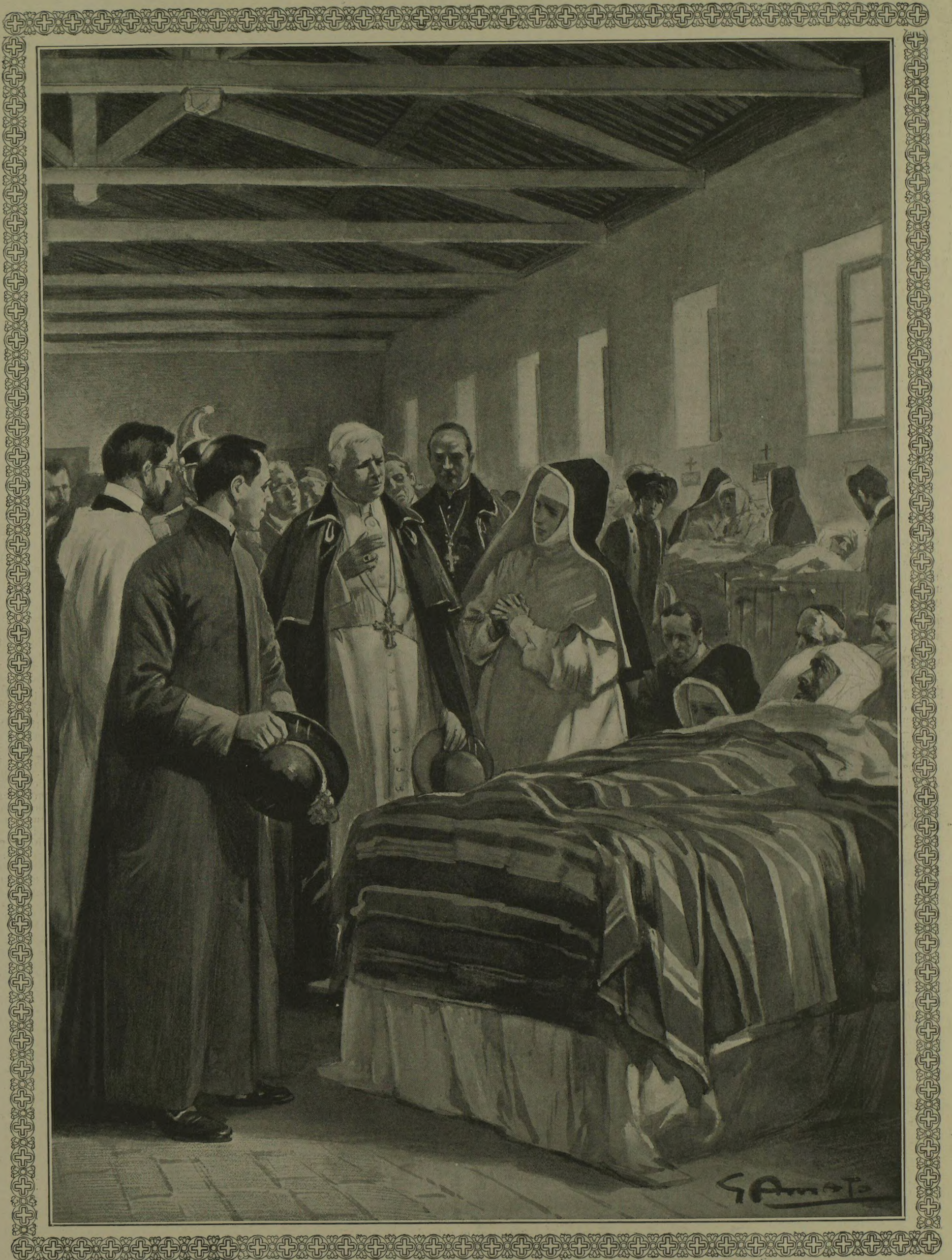
an expeditious method, and as humane as a justly incurred penalty for murder is ever intended to be. But even the strongest advocate of capital punishment in this country would prefer that it should be carried out in private.

**The "Widow."** The re-appearance of the guillotine, popularly known in France as "La Veuve," produced in the town of Béthune, where four criminals were executed on Monday, a scene of which the descriptions read like a page from the story of the Terror. Béthune was en fête, the executioner was the hero of the hour, and the public crowded round the scaffold with a zest and enthusiasm worthy of Mme. Defarge. The only difference was that the victims richly deserved their fate, and had robbed and murdered many persons whose friends were among the spectators. Still, to modern English ideas, a public execution, especially by means which involve the shedding of blood, seems a barbaric spectacle, reminiscent of the Middle Ages or the Roman arena. Decapitation by machinery is certainly



# THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN RELEASED BY CHARITY.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.



A POPE ON ITALIAN SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR MANY YEARS: HIS HOLINESS PIUS X. COMFORTING SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The great earthquake in Italy was responsible for a remarkable movement on the part of the Pope. Immediately after the announcement of the disaster, his Holiness wished to set out for Calabria and Sicily. This he was persuaded not to do, but he defied all precedent by visiting survivors of the earthquake in the Vatican hospital. Thus, for the first time for many years, a head of the Roman Catholic Church set foot on Italian soil. The Vatican and its grounds enjoy the right of extra-territoriality, but the Vatican hospital, although it belongs to the Pope, is on Italian ground. Not only did his Holiness thus show his compassion for the suffering and his goodwill towards the Italian Government; but he evinced what may, perhaps, without offence be called a great breadth of mind when he caused the Vatican to answer the query of the Mayor of Rome as to whether refugees could be received at the Vatican in the affirmative. for Signor Nathan, the Mayor, is not only a Jew, but an ex-Grand Master of the Freemasons, who has always been an enemy of the Vatican.



## LITERATURE



MRS. ROMANES.  
Who retells the story of Charlotte Yonge, in a Memoir of Miss Yonge.

Photograph by Russell.

## WOMEN, BAD AND GOOD.

AMONG the "things that they do better in France" is certainly the memoir, and more especially the memoir which depends for its interest on the part played by women. It would be consoling to our national pride if we could claim confidently that this was because the French writer is less fettered than the English by considerations of propriety. But the explanation will not account for the facts. The French can certainly handle with more vivacity the careers of what Mr. Kipling's Indian graduate called "heterodox females," but it is absurd to imagine that delicacy and reticence are the prerogative of the Anglo-Saxon. We should fancy, after examination of a series of recent memoirs and essays on famous or infamous women, that the serious Frenchman draws as rigid a line in his writing as the typical British matron does in her social intercourse. If a lady has cast her bonnet over the windmill, she is fair game, though even in such cases, writers like the de Goncourts are more interested in the influence of the frail beauty upon history than in the details of her improprieties. But family life of the best kind is a matter which may not be pried upon. Thus M. Teodor de Wyzewa, in a book translated by Mr. C. H. Jeaffreson under the title "Some Women Loving or Luckless" (Lane—ostensibly 1909, but really 1908), is very much shocked by the fact that the son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning should have published his parents' love-letters, and offers some exceedingly sound remarks upon French taste in such matters, being moved thereby to the calm assurance of certain English critics, who asserted that such an action—startling in England—would have been normal in France. The comparison is suggested by the essay—a pleasant essay—on the Brownings in another volume before us: "Famous Love Matches," by C. J. Hamilton (Elliot Stock, 1908), who chats amiably on a number of more or less happy marriages. It is interesting to notice that in all but two—Mrs. Browning and Queen Victoria—of the sixteen cases which she describes, the wife is a person of little importance or interest. Mrs. Thomas Moore, for instance, nursed the babies and kept down the bills while Tommy was warbling in the drawing-rooms of the great.

To return, however, to M. de Wyzewa's book. It consists, apparently, of a series of reviews, scholarly and well-informed, intermediate in scope between the "middles" of our weekly reviews and the essays in our quarterlies. If it is necessary to translate from the French in these days of the Entente, the translator should try to find out something about his subject-matter, and

AS THEY WERE IN THE DAYS OF THE INCAS: BALSAS AT TITICACA.  
"The 'balsas,' the Indian boats, now just as the Incas had them, are made of reeds and are very quaint. The wind blows dead rushes against tall living ones, and they form a tangled mass, through which the Indians in their 'balsas' pass by winding waterways."

## RELICS OF THE INCAS: "A PLEASURE-PILGRIM IN SOUTH AMERICA."

Reproduced from "A Pleasure-Pilgrim in South America," by C. D. Mackellar, by permission of the publisher, Mr. John Murray. (Reviewed on another Page.)

should not, as does Mr. Jeaffreson, allow Mary Stuart's third husband to be described as



A RUINED INCA PALACE ON THE ISLAND OF THE SUN, TITICACA.

"There are several islands on the lake [Titicaca]. The famous ones are Titicaca and Coati, the islands of the sun and the moon, from whence, it is said, came Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo, those fair-haired, blue-eyed people who founded the Inca dynasty. . . . Here are ruined palaces and temples of the Incas."

"Boswell." M. de Wyzewa makes an interesting point about the much-disputed Casket Letters, observing that

these documents are written in a French which is certainly not that of a person who thought in French, and which differs—in subtleways which English scholars can hardly appreciate—from the language of Queen Mary's undoubtedly authentic verses and letters. Several of the essays in this book touch upon English or Scots history. We like M. de Wyzewa's handling of the eighteenth century better than that of Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge in "Seven Splendid Sinners" (Unwin, 1908). This title is perhaps a little inept, since the Duchesse de Polignac, one of the seven figures, was neither splendid nor a sinner. But there is plenty of entertainment of a kind in Mr. Trowbridge's pages. He is obliged by fresh information to acknowledge handsomely in his preface that his strictures on the Lady Darlington of the Court of George I.

are quite unjustified. The critical reader may with advantage contrast Mr. Trowbridge's treatment of this period, in connection with the Duchess of Kendal—George's ugly

German mistress—with M. de Wyzewa's handling of the famous

liaison of George's wife, Sophia Dorothea, with Königsmarck. The English writer is happier with a mere adventuress like Lola Montez than with such a person—not that there ever was another such person—as Catherine II. of Russia, whose record was aptly summed up by Byron in a half-line which modesty forbids us to repeat.

In "Madame Elizabeth of France" (Arnold, 1908), Mrs. Maxwell-Scott

gives a really admirable account of the heroic and saintly sister of Louis XVI. Here a descendant of Sir Walter Scott treats in a manner worthy alike of her theme and her ancestry one of the most pathetic stories in French History.

"The Princesse de Lamballe," by B. C. Hardy

(Constable, 1908), is on a somewhat lower level.

This ill-fated Princess would really have claimed

little attention from the historian but for the atrocious manner of her death in the Terror. Her

loyalty to Marie Antoinette drew her back from

safety among the *émigrés* to the hell of revolutionary Paris. "The Wife of Lafayette," whose

story is told at great length and with most

bewildering divagations by M. MacDermot

Crawford (Nash, 1908), is interesting mainly because of her courage and her devotion to her

husband. History can always spare a page for

"beauty and anguish walking hand-in-hand the

downward slope to death"; but in the case of

women who, like Madame de Lafayette, escaped

martyrdom, the Muse has a reprehensible way of

looking at virtuous beauty through an inverted

telescope, while she scrutinises frailty through a

magnifying-glass. A microscope of the kind described by Sam Weller on a famous occasion

is the only instrument to which we can liken the

enthusiastic curiosity shown by Mr. Francis

Gribble in his "Rousseau and the Women He

Loved" (Nash, 1908). The women whom Jean Jacques

dishonoured with his interest are supremely unimportant,

and would have been forgotten long ago

but for the famous "Confessions." The

Rousseau who counts has been adequately

treated by Lord Morley: the sordid, hypocritical

blackguard who shared the same body affords

an excellent theme to Mr. Gribble. So much to

clear our conscience; but candour bids us confess

that this book is extremely readable. But why will

not our memoir-writers learn some history? Mr.

Gribble talks gaily of a "King of Savoy,"

when he means "of Sardinia,"

while Mrs. MacDermot Crawford takes a bolder

flight in describing as "the Emperor Frederick" the King

of Prussia who imprisoned Lafayette. M. C. S.

## LITERATURE



DR. SPENCER WATSON.  
Who has published a Memoir of Joseph Skipsy, the Miner-Poet.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



THE REMAINS OF AN INCA STRONGHOLD: THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN, CUZCO.

The Coracancha, or Temple of the Sun, is described as the Spaniards found it. The roof was of wood, and very lofty. The building was of stone of magnificent masonry. Inside, one whole wall was covered by a plate of gold. . . . This was the chief altar, . . . and it fell to the share of the conqueror . . . who gambled it away in a night."

while Mrs. MacDermot Crawford takes a bolder flight in describing as "the Emperor Frederick" the King of Prussia who imprisoned Lafayette.

BUILT BY THE SPANIARDS OUT OF INCA SLABS: BRIDGES OVER THE HUATANAY RIVER, CUZCO.

"Two streams, the Rodadero and the Huatanay, run down through the town. The latter, to the west, comes down a very wide street, and is crossed by old stone bridges built by the Spaniards out of Inca slabs, and is lined and bottomed with beautiful Inca masonry. Even the dirt they throw into it cannot destroy its fascination."



# IN THE MIDST OF LIFE: THE PASSING OF THE DEAD.

DRAWN BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.



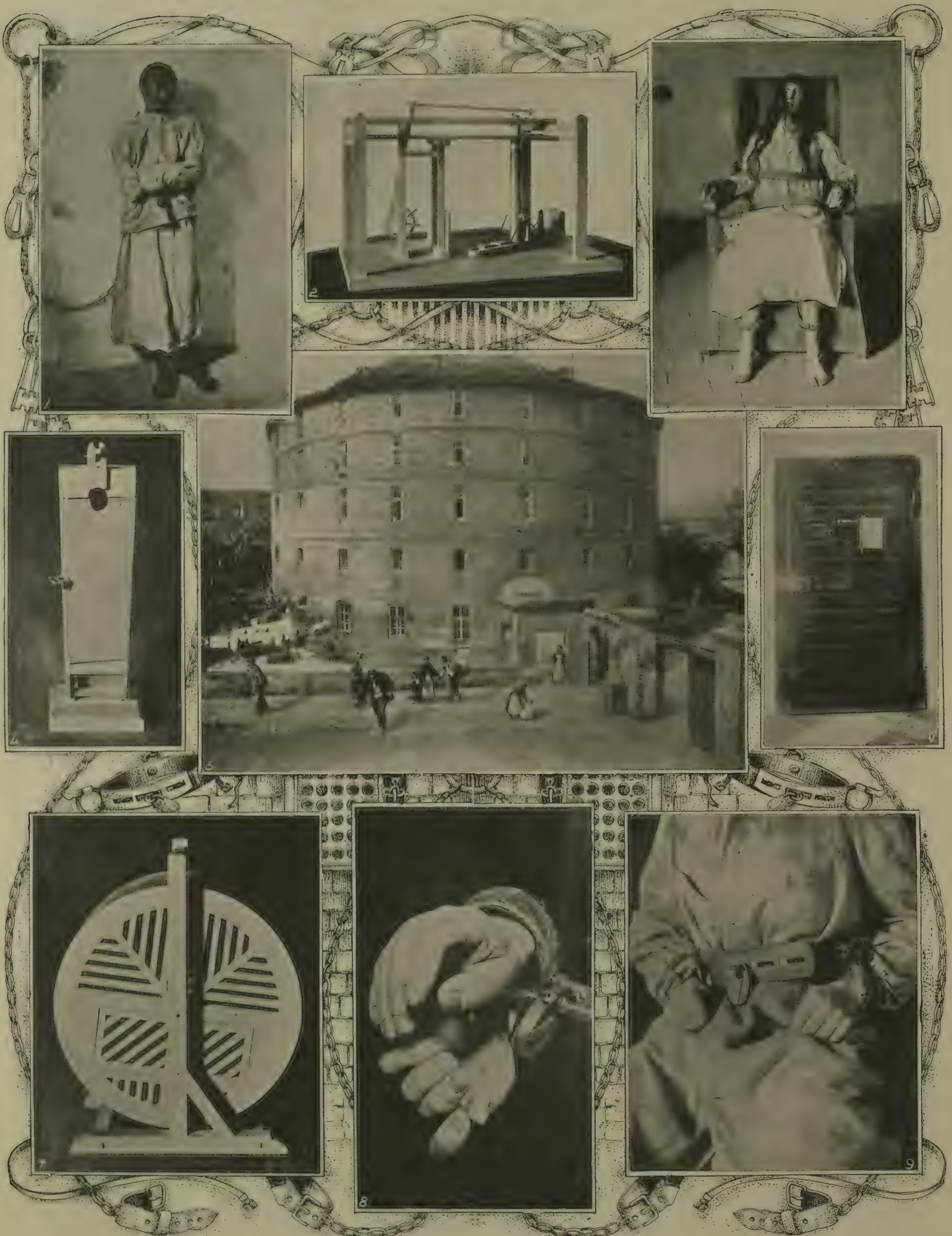
NEATH DEATH'S PALE FLAG: A BURIAL PARTY AMIDST THE RUINS OF MESSINA.

Following the great earthquake came the immediate necessity for the burial of the dead, and such grim processions as the one here illustrated became common. The bodies of the victims were gathered together by the authorities and buried in great graves. All, save the very poor, have fled from the scene of devastation, and those that remain do so only because they have not the money that would enable them to leave, or because they wish to find the body of some relative, or unearth their few belongings.



## TORTURE AS A CURE: THE FOOL'S TOWER, VIENNA.

HOW IT WAS USUAL TO TREAT THE INSANE IN OLDEN TIMES.



1. A LUNATIC PADLOCKED TO A CELL WALL.

4. THE "ENGLISH COFFIN," IN WHICH THE VIOLENT LUNATIC WAS KEPT, WITH HIS FACE AT THE HOLE.

7. THE WHEEL WHICH TURNED EVERY TIME THE LUNATIC INSIDE IT MOVED.

2. A MACHINE IN WHICH LUNATICS WERE SWUNG UNTIL QUIET.

5. THE FOOL'S TOWER, VIENNA, WHICH IS TO BE REPLACED BY A MORE MODERN BUILDING.

8. A MANIAC'S HANDS IN PADLOCKED HANDCUFFS.

3. A MANIAC STRAPPED TO A CHAIR—A POSITION SOMETIMES HELD FOR WEEKS.

6. A CELL DOOR FROM AN OLD LUNATIC ASYLUM, SHOWING THE IRON "SPY-HOLE."

9. A LUNATIC IN A STRAIT-JACKET.

The Fool's Tower, Vienna, which is to be replaced by a more modern building, was remarkable for its extraordinary collection of strange instruments and fetters used in the treatment of lunatics of past ages. In the machine numbered 2 on this page unruly maniacs were swung until they were in a state of stupefaction, and so quiet; and the same idea caused the invention of the wheel illustrated. The "English coffin" was a favourite form of discipline, and was regarded as an excellent thing. "It makes them ashamed of themselves," said a writer, dealing with the treatment of the insane. "Their faces remind one of the dial of a clock." Although, when it was erected in 1794, the Fool's Tower marked a great change for the better in the housing of the insane, its appointments were most primitive compared with those now in favour. From 200 to 250 patients occupied 139 cells.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BAIN.]



## "DIN DIN!"—A CAUSE OF THE RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN INDIA.



SACRED TO THE HINDOO: A COW RESTING IN A CALCUTTA STREET, AND STOPPING ALL TRAFFIC  
UNTIL IT PLEASES TO RISE.

The trouble between the Hindoos and the Mahometans in Calcutta and its neighbourhood arose from the police order that, in deference to Hindoo feeling, forbade Mahometans to sacrifice cows, animals sacred to the Hindoo, and led to a good deal of dangerous rioting in which the "Din Din" of the frontier fanatic was heard. Our illustration shows one of the sacred cows of India in a street in Calcutta. The cow is held in such reverence that wherever it chooses to rest, there it is allowed to stay, although it may be stopping the whole of the traffic.



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXXVII.  
MR. WILLIAM JAMES STEWART LOCKYER,  
Chief Assistant at the Solar Physics Observatory,  
South Kensington.—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]



OTTO VON GUERICKE'S  
EXPERIMENT IN AIR PRESSURE



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXXVIII.,  
MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH,  
Professor of Meteorology at Harvard University.  
[Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.]

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS

MIND AND BODY.

WHEN Autolycus declared that a merry heart went for a mile of life's

in the medical journals. Here we see how intense mental concentration acts on the body, and reproduces in more or less accurate form the details of the devotional ecstasy. The case of Louise Lateau, a Belgian stigmatic, has been duly recorded, and remains in medical records as a typical instance of this special phase of mind-influence over the body, and there are similar histories to be found in medical journals demonstrating how brain may interpret on body the special mental conditions which, for the time being, dominate a human personality.

Even the rudimentary muscles of the frame may, on occasion, be affected by profound brain-disturbance. Man possesses numbers of muscles in his head-parts such as are of

no service to him, and such as he cannot move or bring into action at will. There are numerous small muscles of ears and nose, for example, which are useless by reason of their lack of employment—muscles, these, which, in lower life, are of great importance. The muscles which enable a horse to cock his ears and so to determine the direction of a sound, find their feeble representatives in humanity, just as those which close the nostrils of a seal when it dives are also to be found in a rudimentary condition in man. On occasion, however, and under the influence of intense excitement, the human being may bring certain of these rudimentary muscles into play. I have seen a medical student, under examination, wobble his ears in a very remarkable fashion, and inquiry elicited the fact that such a power was illustrated in his father and in his grandfather as well. Here, presumably, a special nerve-distribution gave the individual command under a state of mental stimulation of muscles over which the ordinary individual has no power. It is the increased stimulus of the brain that brings into play parts which otherwise lie outside the domain of the will.

The topic of brain and body, indeed, serves to remind us that brain is really a part of body, and does not lie outside the frame, physiologically regarded, as is the tacit idea of so many persons. Brain and body are identical in respect of their action and interaction. The brain exercises control over every part of the system, of which it is really the typical head, but the body has it in its power very markedly in turn to affect the brain. Given a supply of blood of inferior quality, for example, and the functions of the brain can no longer be duly and properly performed. It is in face of such a fact that the true relationship of brain and body can be perfectly and adequately realised.

ANDREW WILSON.



1. A Baby Barnacle, just Out of the Egg, Swimming.
2. The Upper Surface and Side View of a Barnacle a Few Weeks Old.
3. A Stalked or Ship-Barnacle: The Shell Moves, that the Legs can be Projected or Withdrawn at Will.
4. The Grown-up Barnacle after it has Stuck to a Rock, Showing the Feathery Legs which Catch its Food.

## THE BARNACLE: ITS BEGINNING AND ITS END.

The life-story of the barnacle forms a very remarkable biography. The eggs, which the female produces after she is attached to a rock or timber, hatch out into a queer three-cornered little creature, which swims about freely and develops eyes and feathery legs. After a few weeks this barnacle decides to marry and settle down. It accordingly stands on its head on a rock or a ship, and pours out a kind of cement from its glands, which fixes it permanently in position. Then it builds a wall of cement round its body, sloughs off its former self, including its eyes, and spends the rest of its life (which may last two or three years) kicking food into its own mouth.

Photographs by F. Martin-Duncan, F.R.P.S.

But even in more ordinary fashion the influence of mind on body may be realised. Disturbance of the digestive system is a common experience of brain-excitement. The phenomena of blushing similarly demonstrate how the course of the heart and circulation are liable to be affected by mental emotion. Conversely, the pale face expressive of terror, and the breaking-out of a "cold sweat," illustrate other phases of brain influence induced by alarm and distress. In some individuals, physicians have noted the fact that certain areas of the skin are specially liable to be affected by mental emotion. Cases are reported in which people are known to blush and perspire in definite regions of their bodies, and in these alone. Thus, one individual under emotional stress blushed on his left shoulder, and referred his uncomfortable sensations to that particular area of his body. Such instances are only to be accounted for on the theory of a special distribution of the nerves regulating the blood-vessels. In such instances, the effects produced show a marked departure from the normal and ordinary fashion in which the emotions produce their effects upon the body.



Drawn by Charles R. Knight.

NAMED AFTER THE FAMOUS EGYPTIAN QUEEN AND BEAUTY,  
ARSINOË; THE GIANT ARSINOÏTHERIUM—A RECONSTRUCTION.

The remains of the Arsinoëtherium were unearthed at Fayum, in the Libyan Desert. The Arsinoëtherium is one of the most remarkable land mammals of Ancient Africa, and, indeed, of the known fossil world. A few years ago it was undreamed of by scientists. It was the brute-king of the Fayum two to three million years ago.



Photo, W. L. Beasley.

1. THE UNEARTHING OF THE BONES. 2. THE SKULL OF THE ARSINOÏTHERIUM.  
REMAINS OF ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE LAND MAMMALS  
OF ANCIENT AFRICA.

The monster was named after the Egyptian Queen Arsinoë, the second wife of Ptolemy II., and after her death the patron goddess of the Fayum. In life the animal stood about six feet high, and was nearly ten feet in length.



## UNDISTURBED INDIA: CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF A BRITISH REGIMENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RAJA DEEN DAYAL.



A SKIPPING-ROPE RACE FOR NATIVE CHILDREN AT THE FESTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 61ST PIONEERS.

There is so much talk of the seditious side of India that it may be well to show the loyal side. Our drawing illustrates one of the most interesting features of the festivities held recently at Secunderabad in honour of the 150th anniversary of the 61st Pioneers.





## ART NOTES.

NEARLY the whole achievement of the British art of the day is distributed over three collections now exhibited in London—at the Tate Gallery, at Burlington House, and at the New Gallery—and it is doubtful whether any other nation could at this moment, or at any epoch, show such various endeavour and success and failure.

The dull and fuddled sobriety that is the main characteristic of the collections at Burlington House and the Tate Gallery has no parallel abroad; nor, on the other hand, can any other nation boast a living brush equalling Mr. Sargent's in courage and vivacity, Mr. Clausen's in gravity, Mr. Conder's in delicacy, Mr. Ricketts's in drama; nor is there any foreign pencil but it seems to plod heavily and clumsily beside Mr. John's.

Such is the roughly sketched boast of the transcending variety of English art at the present time, and if the names of Rodin, of Mancini, and of other lonely figures on the Continent of Europe are sounded to humble us, we may at least reply that their hearers come to England alike for commissions and for fame.

Would that some new and wiser Silver King, or even Mr. McCulloch himself, with the enlightened eye of his latter days, might reconstruct out of these three collections—the Tate, the McCulloch, and the International—a National Collection of Contemporary Painting! It would, and we say it in the teeth of pessimism, be a notable gathering, even if the main task of the collector would be one of

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.  
"DOROTHY" AT THE WALDORF: MISS LOUIE POUNDS AS LYDIA HAWTHORN.

dispersal, of hewing away. From the International Society's exhibition would come very few canvases, but the new strain would be rare and precious.

Mr. Ricketts, who must now be recognised as a considerable painter too long screened by his



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.  
THE REVIVAL OF "DOROTHY" AT THE WALDORF: MISS CONSTANCE DREVER AS DOROTHY BANTAM, MR. JOHN BARDSLEY AS GEOFFREY WILDER, MISS LOUIE POUNDS AS LYDIA HAWTHORN, AND MR. C. HAYDEN COFFIN AS HARRY SHERWOOD.

dilettante practice of modelling, designing, printing, and wood-cutting, would be represented. It is as a painter of pictures only that we should know him, and the sooner he withdraws himself from the world of connoisseurship to regions swept by the winds of the deeper emotions the richer will he find himself in power. He must, of course, take with him the influences he has already admitted: the influence of Daumier is, by the way, specially apparent at the New Gallery, since the Frenchman's "Bathers" hangs on the wall in company with Mr. Ricketts's "Walpurgisnacht" and the same painter's "Messalina."

The International Society is fortunate in renewing a connection with Mr. Charles Conder. Not all the King's horses and all the King's men could give such a recommendation to Brighton as does his "Crépuscule Tendre"; Mr. Conder has done for parade and pier what Whistler did for the Thames at Battersea and Corot for Ville d'Avray.

Mr. Nicholson has been over-anxious, we think, in painting "The Earl of Plymouth and Family"—or, perhaps, over-ambitious. The intricate and studied carelessness of the grouping fails to be convincing, and we miss the artist's usual humour. Mr. Orpen has, on the other hand, felt no restrictions in the "Young Man from the West." The subject is very familiar, and comes, we believe, from no further west than Dublin.

The contributions of the President, M. Rodin, consist of a colossal head, from "Les Bourgeois de Calais" group, and a portrait-bust, freakishly named "La Jeunesse de Minerve (Minerve Archaïque)." The latter contribution is as subtle a piece of modern portraiture as can be conceived—a sort of Henry James heroine by a master whose extraordinary insight and observation are much more flowingly expressed in marble than the novelist's in ink.

E. M.

## MUSIC.

THE Elgar concert at Queen's Hall was not only interesting on account of the Symphony; it served in a certain fashion, however incomplete, to show the growth of the composer's mind. We heard the "Cockaigne" overture, in which more is attempted than achieved; Miss Clara Butt sang the Sea-Songs. Of these the last one, set to the late Adam Lindsay Gordon's paste imitation of the Swinburne diamonds, sounds hardly more sincere than the words that inspired it; the effect is of musical rhetoric. The Bavarian dances are pretty with a certain dainty prettiness, dear to amateurs of the pianoforte; the fourth, the "Pomp and Circumstance" March, is brisk without being distinguished. From the midst of all this conventional work of moderate interest the Symphony stands out as St. Peter's towers above its surroundings in the Eternal City.

The season to be inaugurated to-night at Covent Garden is of special interest, because, with the exception of Dr. Richter and Herren Kreuz, Cornelius, Bechstein, and Nissen, all the people with important parts to play are British, American, or Colonial born. Apparently, in the days when a Briton capable of interpreting satisfactorily the rôle of Siegfried shall arise, it will be possible to mount Wagner's "Ring" Cycle without any help from singers whose mother tongue is not English. The change is largely due to the steady work of Dr. Richter and his loyal associates. Public response to a season at Covent Garden devoted so largely to Wagner has been prompt. Half the month will be taken up by the "Ring" and "Meistersingers"; for the other half Dr. Naylor's "Angelus," Gounod's "Faust," and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" should suffice.



Photo. Bassano.  
"DICK WHITTINGTON" AT DRURY LANE: MISS MARIE GEORGE AS KATRINA.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.  
IN HER PLAY "FOR KING OR PARLIAMENT": LADY KATHLEEN HASTINGS.



# UNDERSTANDED OF THE PEOPLE: GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

SOME OF THE CHIEF SINGERS ENGAGED.



- |                            |                          |                           |                        |                               |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. MR. THOMAS MEUX.        | 2. MISS GWLADYS ROBERTS. | 3. MISS DILYS JONES.      | 4. MISS MARIA YELLAND. | 5. MR. CLARENCE WHITEHILL.    |
| 6. MISS CAROLINE HATCHARD. | 7. MISS FLORENCE EASTON. | 8. MME. EDNA THORNTON.    | 9. MR. WALTER HYDE.    | 10. MR. PETER DAWSON.         |
| 11. MR. PETER CORNELIUS.   | 12. MR. HELGE NISSEN.    | 13. MR. FRANCIS MCLENNAN. | 14. MR. JOHN ROBERTS.  | 15. MRS. M. SALTZMAN-STEVENS. |
| 16. MR. ARTHUR ROYD.       |                          |                           |                        |                               |

The season of opera in English at Covent Garden is to begin this (Saturday) evening, and is to last for four weeks. As no German operas are to be given during the next Summer Season, three complete cycles of "The Ring of the Nibelungs" and three performances of "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" will be included in the programme. The season will be under the musical direction of Dr. Hans Richter.

Photographs 1, by Window and Grove; 2, by Shadwell Clerk; 3, by Ellen Macnaughten; 4, 6, and 8, by Ellis and Walery; 5, by Westendorp; 7, by Becker and Maass; 10, by A. Grant; 11, by Eneret; 12, by Elfelt; 13, by Russell; 14, by W. H. Hoare; 15, by Nador; 16, by Parisian Photo. Co.



# NAMES AND NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS: THEIR ORIGIN.—No. IX., "THE FIRST TANGERINES."

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT) ENGAGING THE MOORS AT TANGIER.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) can claim three nicknames—"Kirke's Lambs," after their Colonel and their badge; the "First Tangerines," from the fact that they were raised to garrison Tangier; and "The Sleepy Queen's," from the fact that they allowed General Brennier to escape at Almeda.

Coloured Supplement, "Miss Marie Tempest,"  
by Frank Haviland, inserted here.



# SHOOTING "THE MAN OF THE WOODS," THE ORANG-OUTANG.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY BOLAK.



1. THE ORANG-OUTANG HUNTERS IN THEIR LEAFY HUT IN THE VIRGIN FOREST.

2. MARCHING THROUGH MARSHY GROUND IN PURSUIT OF THE ORANG-OUTANG.

3. THE DEAD ORANG-OUTANG.

4. HOLDING THE ORANG-OUTANG BEFORE THE CAMERA.

The orang-outang is not easily caught, for it lives in the heart of dense forests. It is peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra, and its name means "the man of the woods." It will not live in captivity in this country, but it has been kept as a pet in its native land and in India.



## BLESSING THE BEASTS: A QUAIN ROMAN CEREMONY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



THE FAMOUS BENEDICTION OF ANIMALS ON ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME.

Every year on St. Anthony's Day (January 17), a very curious ceremony is held in Rome before St. Eusebius's Church. A priest, standing outside the building, gives his benediction to animals. Everyone who has a dog or a cat, a horse, or another animal, brings it to the church to receive a blessing.



## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



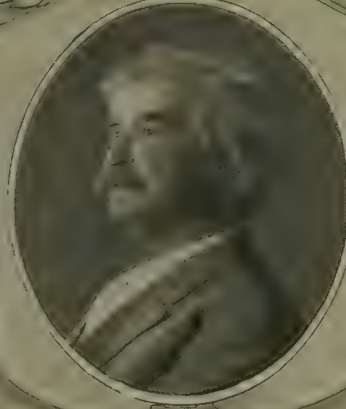
MR. ROBERT HICHENS.

The famous novelist, who has sent to England an excellent account of the earthquake in Italy.

SIR RICHARD STEELE  
1672-1729

ANDREW LANG

ON "GHOSTS."



MARK TWAIN.

The famous humorist, who has turned himself into "Mark Twain, Ltd." with the idea of extending his copyright.

HOW deceptive is the popular version of any occurrence! Someone told me that there was a long story in the *Times* about a ghost seen by a clergyman and another person at King's Lynn. This seemed unlikely, but the *Times* of December 29 did contain a letter headed: "A Case for the Psychical Research Society." Now the Society for Psychical Research would probably docket this silly affair as "Phantasm of the Living (?), Possibly collective, Non-coincidental. Probably illusion," and say no more about it. There was no ghost in the tale—not even a common death-bed wraith. The witnesses themselves said nothing about a ghost. It was left to Mr. Donald F. Shearer, delivering what he seems to think the verdict of science, to lug in "the twentieth century," and a mention of the "ghost," and to say that the Rev. Mr. Brock, "by profession a believer in spirits" and "of a time of life when accommodation is defective . . . sees the ghost."

Mr. Brock himself said not a word about seeing a ghost, though, being unused to these things, his impression was that Dr. Astley—the person seen—was dead. As it happens, Dr. Astley, well known as an archaeologist, was alive, and in Algiers, recovering from injuries received from a railway accident.

The appearance was seen at a slant through a glass window, almost in the dark, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. It was first observed by the housekeeper, who seems to be rather visionary, and the only point of interest would have been that, if Mr. Brock did not know Dr. Astley personally, he none the less saw him such as he appears, and in his habit as he lives. The

conclusion, and why so much fuss is made about an incident so trifling one cannot guess.

As to the twentieth century, the things which the vulgar call "ghosts" are just as common in it as in any other century. Mr. Francis Galton, in his interesting "Memories of My Life," tells us that in 1881 he lectured at the Royal Institution on hallucinations among individuals in normal health. He

wanted Sir Risdon to publish the case, with his name, but he was too timid, though he does seem to have published it somewhere, with his not uncommon initials, "R. B." Mr. Robert Browning used to tell a far more curious tale of what once occurred to himself, but I think it does not appear in his Biography. There are more of these anecdotes published now than at any earlier time, because, as Mr. Galton says, "a faculty long smothered has been suddenly allowed freedom to express itself." People are not so afraid of common sense as they were, and it is more commonly granted that it is not the business of science to keep things dark and to smother a "faculty."

Mr. Galton himself seems singularly amenable to self-suggestion. "To gain some idea of the commoner feelings in insanity," he tried playing at being insane, and to regard all things and persons as spies on him. In a walk from Rutland Gate to the Green Park he acquired "the uncanny sensation" that the very cab-horses were Sherlock Holmeses, "shadowing" him.

The power, the unenviable power, of growing such sensations must be rare, but if, having this faculty, Mr. Galton were to see a ghost in a haunted house, that ghost would not carry conviction to the judicial faculties of my mind. He gives other very curious examples of his powers of self-suggestion. He had a controversy with Mr. Max Müller on the question as to whether or not we think in words. "My point was that I myself thought

THE SLOVAKS.  
THEIR ART.  
AND  
THEIR HOMES.

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"Racial Problems  
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and Co.  
(See Review on  
another Page.)

THE ART OF THE SLOVAKS: AN  
INGLENEUK IN A COTTAGE.

"How many ideas of decorative art are to be found both inside and outside these Slovak houses—above all on the walls of the dwelling-room and above the hearth. . . . The simplest dwelling-room, with its hearth but no chimney-piece, became . . . the 'show' room of the house."

amples of his powers of self-suggestion. He had a controversy with Mr. Max Müller on the question as to whether or not we think in words. "My point was that I myself thought

BUILT BY THE SLOVAKS: THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF VELKA PALUDZA.

"The Slovaks did not merely build their own houses, they imparted to them a style and character which is entirely their own, and proved themselves capable of work on a still more ambitious scale, by building their own churches. . . . The church of Velka Paludza dates from the year 1773."

A VILLAGE  
WORTHY,

At home the Slovak is of a conservative bent. . . . He clings passionately to his old traditions, and in out of the way spots he lives even to-day very much the same primitive life which his ancestors led a thousand years ago."

had made many inquiries, and "it very often happened that the verbal reply to my questions took a form like this: 'No, no; I've

never had any hallucination'; then, after a pause, 'Well, there certainly was one curious thing.' For example, Sir Risdon Bennet, then a well-known physician, "saw a man dressed in a fantastic mediæval costume, perfectly distinct in every particular,



THE "BLACK ROOM" OF A COTTAGE: A SLOVAK INTERIOR.

"The front door . . . leads into the 'black room' (cierna isba). This is a commodious room, used by all members of the family for their various kinds of work. Here the gazdina cooks, and the joint meals are taken. . . . Both sexes spin and weave, while the children assist at the work."

hardest when making no mental use of words." Had Mr. Max Müller known Mr. Galton's power of self-suggestion he would have replied: "You only persuade yourself that you think without words," And it would not have been easy to reply.



TOMBS WITH "NEUTRAL INSCRIPTIONS": A SLOVAK CHURCHYARD.

"In some churchyards in the north of Hungary it has been found necessary by the Slovaks, who were unwilling to place Magyar inscriptions over their dead, to resort to neutral Latin as the only language which they could employ without opposition."

most you can say for the story is that, if Mr. Brock did not know Dr. Astley, and if the housekeeper did not describe Dr. Astley to him, he might have picked up the correct impression by telepathy from the housekeeper. But that seems to be an improbable



## THE GERM-GATHERERS: 200 COLONIES OF BACTERIA ON A PLATE.



SCIENCE AND STREET-CLEANING: OFFICIALS GATHERING BACTERIA IN A NEW YORK THOROUGHFARE.

For some time past, New York has been making elaborate efforts to keep its streets clean. Various appliances have been experimented with, and the results have been tested bacteriologically. Plates similar to those used in the laboratory for making bacteria-cultures were exposed in the streets in different localities, and the number of bacteria-colonies which developed on them during exposure at particular spots before and after the streets had been cleaned gave a ready, if scientifically rough, idea of the effectiveness of the apparatus. Thus, in Fifth Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, a plate exposed on a windy day before the street was cleaned gave 320 separate colonies of bacteria. These were not necessarily of a harmful nature. After the street had been cleaned, another exposure of a bacteria-culture plate at the same spot revealed only 120 colonies. These experiments were made with the plates exposed on the top of an inverted box. Later, the plates were placed at the bottom of an inverted box mounted on a tripod, as shown in our Illustration. In this instance 200 colonies were obtained before the cleaning; but, after the street had been cleaned, the number of colonies fell to 29. It would be interesting to discover what the results would be were the same tests made in some of London's chief thoroughfares.



# ESCAPE FROM SUNKEN SUBMARINES: A HELMET THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TURNBULL.



1. A MAN WEARING THE NEW SAFETY-HELMET ABOUT TO ENTER THE DIVING-BELL IN WHICH HE IS LOWERED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE TANK TO UNDERGO INSTRUCTION.
3. MAN AND BELL BEING LOWERED INTO THE WATER.
5. A MAN WHO HAS JUST LEFT THE DIVING-BELL AND ASCENDED THE "CONNING-TOWER," COMING TO THE SURFACE.

A.—THE SAFETY-HELMET FOLDED UP.  
B.—A MAN, WEARING THE HELMET, ENTERING THE WATER.

2. THE MAN SITTING IN THE DIVING-BELL BEFORE BEING LOWERED INTO THE WATER.
4. THE MAN LEARNING HOW TO LEAVE THE SUBMARINE WHEN THE VESSEL HAS TO BE ABANDONED.
6. THE MAN WEARING THE HELMET AND WATERPROOF-JACKET LEAVING THE WATER.

The crews of British submarines are taught, at Whale Island, how to use a new safety-helmet and water-proof jacket designed to save them in case the submarine on which they are engaged is sunk. The men are taught in a special tank, and are lowered into the water in a kind of diving-bell. They learn to don the helmet and jacket (which carry a store of air which can be used over and over again, and can be put on in half-a-minute), and also how to leave the sunken vessel.—(SEE OUR "WORLD'S NEWS" PAGE.)



## LICENSED TO FLY: THE MAIL DIRIGIBLE OF THE FUTURE.

DRAWN BY H. JANOS.



THE CROSS-CHANNEL PASSAGE OF 1910?—FROM CALAIS TO DOVER BY AIR.

Mr. Janos imagines the cross-Channel passage of the future, and shows a Royal Mail dirigible. 1910 may seem a very early date at which to fix the coming of such vessels, yet aerial navigation is progressing at such a rate that none can call the date impossible. Already the Aero Club of France have issued a circular stating that "brevets de pilote aviateur" (licenses to use flying-machines) have been granted to Messrs. Wilbur Wright, Henry Farman, Delagrange, Blériot, Santos Dumont, Esnault-Pelterie, and Captain Ferber; and at the same time Mr. Sandon Perkins, lecturing before the Liverpool Geographical Society, has stated his belief that the North Pole will be reached by aeroplane, and that he hopes to head an aeroplane expedition next year.



# A SHIP AS A BOARDING-HOUSE: THE NEW "DEEP-SEA HOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. THE "DEEP-SEA HOTEL": THE "JACOB A. STAMLER" LYING AT HER PIER AT THE FOOT OF A NEW YORK STREET.

3. PAYING GUESTS INDULGING IN A MUSICAL EVENING ON BOARD THE VESSEL SET APART FOR WORKGIRLS AND WORKMEN.

2. THE KITCHEN OF THE DEEP-SEA HOTEL.

4. THE DRAWING-ROOM AND READING-ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

5. CRIPPLED GIRLS MAKING SUGAR-BAGS ON THE COVERED DECK.

The "Jacob A. Stamler" used to sail every Saturday night in summer from a New York pier, carrying week-enders. Now Mr. John Arbuckle, a well-known coffee magnate who believes in fresh air for the worker, has made the vessel a permanent institution of the New York waterfront, and has obtained permission to station the vessel at the foot of West 21st Street. At the moment, he has, as his paying-guests, twenty-five workgirls, who eat, sleep, and spend their leisure on board; while on the schooner-yacht "Gitana," which is attached to the "Deep-Sea Hotel," live eleven young workmen. The men pay three dollars fifty cents a week for their board and lodging; the women two dollars eighty cents. Mr. Arbuckle visits his guests once a week. A number of cripple-girls live on the vessel also.



## The First Wealth is Health.

**'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'**

—Emerson.

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'—Dryden.

## The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'—Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, 'OUT OF MY LIGHT'?—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish, then pursue the right.'—Juvenal.



DIOGENES BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

## A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardiness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'—Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true, Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

## MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men and rocks them up to Manhood.'

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology—

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various *tissues* of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health; for not a *single tissue* of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'—Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, *i.e.*, of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will by natural means get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

# ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

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## MONTE CARLO.

HUMAN ingenuity certainly cannot do more than it has done within the narrow limits of the Principality of Monaco, where the plateau which is known to most of us as Monte Carlo includes everything that can possibly be devised by "mere man," or desired by fashionable man or woman on pleasure-seeking bent. There are hotels and restaurants where *cuisine* and *cave* are irreproachable, and Lucullus might have entertained his guests. There are shops redolent of that Paris life we all enjoy. There are the matchless gardens, the avenues of palm-trees, and the strains of sweet music to complete the charm. There is that temple of Fortune where none are bidden to enter without rigid scrutiny and that card which makes them for the nonce members of the "Cercle des Étrangers," with their names on the roster with those of people of distinction from every quarter of the globe. There are those modern and classical concerts within the theatre, which at night echoes to the voice of lyric "stars" or resounds to the witty ideas of the

best among the modern play-writers. There is that broad terrace overlooking the blue sea lit up by the bright Southern sun at a period when the cold and frost, to say nothing of fog, is being felt

the form of that modern and handsome building which has extended the promenade on the terrace, and now stands as a monument, as a temple of Hygeia. Every hydropathic and therapeutic appliance in

use to-day is provided in this establishment. The Zander Institute has been fitted with the latest system of Swedish gymnastics. Electric and other baths await the invalid, who thinks of his cure undergone at one or other of the famous German spas, and praises the foresight of those who have taken advantage of the salutary climate of the Riviera to add to its attractions, not only as a place of amusement, but also as a health resort, where the invalid can drink the waters of those springs which have given him a new lease of life. The question has been carefully studied by Dr. Konried, who is at the head of the new thermal establishment, and he has succeeded in bringing the waters from the most approved curative springs on the Continent down to Monte



THE HEART OF A PRINCIPALITY: THE TERRACE, MONTE CARLO.

acutely in more Northern climes; and while people were thinking of something more that the average heart could desire, that something was brought to them in

Carlo, where they can be imbibed at the same temperature and under precisely similar conditions as they can at the source of their origin.

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of prime beef in an easily digestible form. It is a true food beverage, and, with a few biscuits, it provides a good substitute for the regular meal. A cup of Bovril can be prepared in a few moments, and it will keep one going for hours.



## LADIES' PAGE.

NEW Year's Day saw the coming into force of a number of Acts of Parliament that specially affect women. The Old-Age Pensions Act has placed many a hard-working old woman in the position of having some money of her very own coming in to her regularly for the first time in her life; but it has assuredly also thrown an additional burden that will be felt upon the other women who have to help to pay the taxation that this scheme involves—many of them, poor creatures, widows with families or solitary workers, only just able to keep their own heads above water by ceaseless and anxious toil. Dukes are discontinuing their small pensions to aged servants, and stalwart sons are refusing the little help they previously gave their aged fathers, because of this Act for which women workers have to pay. It is sad to be old, and sad to be very poor, but the concatenation of the two circumstances is such a sorry plight that one can hardly grudge the old folks their State aid; yet there is the serious other side to the matter.

Then, the Children Act places all sorts of new legal penalties on domestic arrangements that were previously left to the discretion of mothers. For instance, some doctors have persuaded our male Legislature that a poor, chilly little mite of a baby ought not to sleep in its mother's arms, but in a cot by itself, no matter how few the blankets or how cold the thin-walled cottage room; so, if any accident happens to a baby in bed with its mother, a criminal prosecution may follow. Babies put out in the cold loneliness of cots may die in thousands as a result, from chill and want of cherishing by a mother's vital force, but no statistics will record the blunder. I may be old-fashioned, but if I were a cottager mother I should continue to cuddle up my baby in my own warm arms and surround it with my loving magnetism, though all these gentlemen threatened me with prison for not putting the mite out in a lonely cot. I should think of the lessons of Nature—the bird covering her nestlings with her wings, the cat and the dog snuggling their young in their embrace—and follow the example.

Another new law affecting poor Englishwomen only was passed by the Irish M.P.s. Hardly any English members attended to vote on the Bill, and the Irish members who passed it showed what they really thought of it by rejecting a proposal to extend it to their own countrywomen in Ireland! This new law forbids a poor mother to engage the attendance in her hour of greatest need of any other woman, unless she can both find and afford to pay one who holds a Government certificate. Needless to say that in the scattered districts of the country no such certificated woman can be found at all. The good old grannies who now at one time make a livelihood for themselves and serve their cottager sisters by acting as nurse and housemaid and cook all in one on such occasions, are liable henceforth to a fine, and even to a month's imprisonment, if they continue to follow this most useful, most urgently needed avocation! Every country lady must know how great will be the suffering this law will cause amongst the village wives. But there the law is, coming in force this year. What should have been done was to make plans for training enough women to



UP - TO - DATE FASHION.

A cloth indoor gown, trimmed coloured embroidery, worn over tucked blouse of Ninon.

follow such a calling—not merely to penalise any who act uncertificated, while making no provision to supply any alternative attendance to the poor mothers. I fear this law will cause much misery, especially in the depths of the country.

It is clear that the great London shops believe that the day of separate skirts and corsages is over for the time, and that in the spring we shall all be seeing what we look like in tight-fitting Directoire and Princess gowns; for the "robes" are being sold off at the most absurdly low prices. Nothing else has the same outstanding cheapness in this year's sales as the skirt cut to fit round the waist at the natural position, and the accompanying "bodice piece" that will not readily contrive into the high-waisted "Directoire," far less construct the all-in-one "Princess" frock. Still, one cannot gladly foresee all and sundry women endeavouring to look passably elegant in those clinging fashions that the slim and tall alone will find really suitable, and that moreover need to be cut by a master hand. The loose coats form a sensible compromise. Cut with high-waisted backs and long and drooping loose lines at the front, they give an adequate slimness to an ordinary figure, and may be considered a half-way concession to the dictates of Dame Fashion. Certain it is that the tight-skirted, high-corsaged gown now worn by the first flight of fashionable women is quite unsuited to either the workaday requirements of the business woman of any grade or the well-developed proportions that characterise a very large number of typical English women soon after they are out of their "twenties," whether they are married or single.

To the slight and graceful figures that are really suited by the Directoire fashions nothing more becoming has ever been offered in their lifetime for their adornment. The long lines, the flat front and back, the hips obscured as far as possible, regardless of the consequent enlargement of the waist at its natural position, modified as it is by the lifting of the waist in the cut of the gown to a spot some inches higher than natural—all combine to afford a silhouette of long, sweeping grace that is quite charming for an elegant, slim, and do-nothing woman. Petticoats are altogether abolished in this style of dress; the corset is very long over the hips, and a "pantalon-jupon" buttons on round the edge of the corset, with the "pantalon's" lower ends trimmed with a deep and full frill, but by no means a fluffy or frilly frill, only a closely pleated soft one. The ideal gown is unlined, unless indeed the material be quite transparent, or even very thin, for in the latter case it is necessary to have a lining sufficiently firm to avoid ridges and riding-up of the superposed, unsubstantial fabric; but have as little as possible on under your gown is the advice, or rather the mandate, of the fashionable modiste. All this extreme of fashion is not for everyday women or practical uses. We may not return to the sumptuary laws that in Elizabethan days used to forbid men or women of the working ranks of society from copying from afar the peculiar modes of the leisured and wealthy, but the common-sense of women to-day must be trusted to arrive at the same end, and to avoid an attempt at copying these extremes of fashion. In a sensibly modified form, the Princess and Directoire gowns will be wearable by the many, and apparently will be worn.—FILOMENA.

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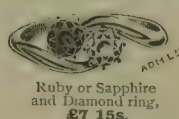
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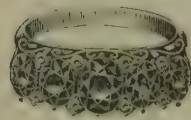
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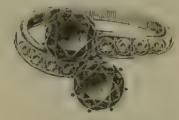
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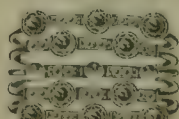


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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT is remarkable that, although France had over ten years' start of this country in the matter of automobilism, the number of British automobilists and of cars in use here is far in excess of the French totals. Since the publication by the Royal Automobile Club of what may be termed the motor census, the figures have gone the round of the French Press and caused quite a flutter in French automobile circles. That that much (from an automobile point of view) contemned country, Angleterre, which has poured money like water in France for motor-cars, should surpass France in any way in this direction is a thing no Frenchman can understand. But the fact remains, and, coupled with the continuous and progressively increasing shrinkage of the French export trade to England, it is giving our mercurial friends *d'outre Manche* furiously to think.

Another feature in the same connection is the extraordinary growth of our representative body, the Royal Automobile Club, compared with that of the Automobile Club of France. Founded by Mr. F. R. Simms in August 1897, and completing that year with a membership of 163, the club roll will, on and after 13th inst., have swollen to no less a total than 4400. The number of members up for election on the date named is 497, which must assuredly form a record for a candidature list of a club with a subscription approaching that of the R.A.C. Whether this huge and rapid accession is due most to the spread of the movement, the lately bestowed royal patronage, or the palatial club-house in prospective in Pall Mall, is an open question. Probably all three influences have had a recruiting effect. I have not got

the figures by me at the moment, but speaking from memory, I should say that the membership of the French club does not approach 2000.

Motorists generally and metropolitan motorists in particular will be greatly benefited by the establishment of the Dunlop Tyre company's new works at Acton

all round. The repair of tyres has long been in empirical hands, and motorists have suffered much annoyance, delay, and monetary loss from inefficient work. The quack repairer was ever ready to take on every job that came along, regardless altogether of the possibility of a

MISS CHARLESWORTH.

sound paying repair. After work has been returned from these people, and from two to three pounds paid for retreading, the tread has worn or peeled off in a few miles' running, and, chagrined though the owner might be, he had no remedy. But when worn tyres are sent to the Dunlop Company at Acton, the sender may rest assured that if the company's experts agree that repair is possible, a sound repair will be made, and if their opinion is contrary, then the cheapest thing to do is to scrap the old cover and buy a new one.

Hotel charges for motorists' luncheons and teas are so considerable in this country that they give even the well-to-do pause before making family motor trips. Motoring in itself is sufficiently expensive, but when the expense of a day's run is swollen by the cost of lunching and tea-ing four or five people, it is small wonder that *à fresco* meals off provender carried on board are greatly favoured in good weather. The only objection to these really delightful out-of-door spreads is the fact that viands and drinks must all be cold, unless, so far as the latter are concerned, those grateful things, Thermos flasks, are carried. With two or three Thermos bottles, hot soup, hot coffee, and hot tea can all be prepared beforehand, carried along and thoroughly enjoyed when the midday and afternoon halts are called. The cost of the Thermos flasks is saved for good and all in two or three outings.



THE MYSTERY OF MISS VIOLET GORDON CHARLESWORTH: THE CHARLESWORTH MOTOR-CAR, SHOWING THE BROKEN WIND-SCREEN THROUGH WHICH MISS CHARLESWORTH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THROWN.

It will be remembered that it was reported that a car containing Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth, her sister, and a chauffeur, had collided with a wall at Penmaenbach Point, twenty miles from St. Asaph, and that Miss Violet Charlesworth had been thrown through the wind-screen, over the wall, into the sea. Shortly afterwards disbelief of the story was everywhere evident, and it was openly stated that the missing lady was not dead, but attempting to circumvent pressing creditors.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

Vale. At these works this company are making a great speciality of pneumatic-tyre repairs, and as nothing connected with tyre-manipulation requires greater care and skill than the satisfactory repair of pneumatic tyres, these works should prove a great boon

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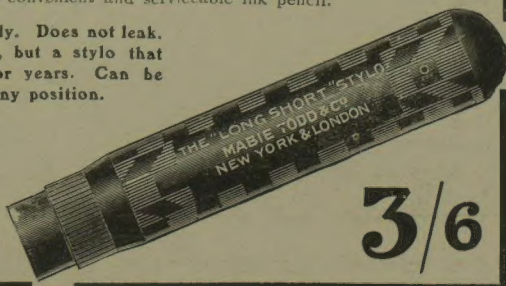
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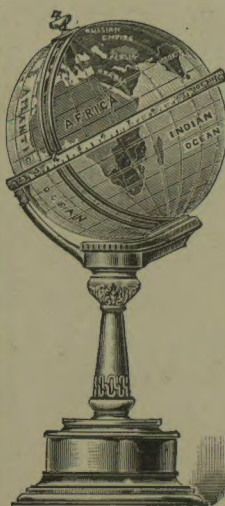
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of the late MRS. MARY ILLINGWORTH, (widow of Mr. Henry Illingworth, of Ladye Royde Hall, Bradford), who died on Oct. 29 last, has now been proved by her three sons. The unsettled estate consists of personalty which is declared at £130,214 net. There are no public bequests, the deceased's property being divided among her children in equal shares.

The will and two codicils, of MR. HENRY ISAAC BARNATO, of 23, Upper Hamilton Terrace, and of Messrs. Barnato Brothers, 10 and 11, Austin Friars, who died on Nov. 30, have been proved by his nephews, Jack Barnato Joel and Solomon Barnato Joel, the value of the estate being sworn at "£2,500,000 at least." Mr. Barnato gives £10,000 a year, and £1,000,000 in trust for his daughter, Mrs. Asher; £250,000 to his executors in trust to build and endow a home hospital, or other charitable institution, at their absolute discretion, to perpetuate the memory of his brother, Barney Barnato, and his nephew, Wolf Joel; £1000 a year to each of his sisters, Kate Joel and Sarah Rantzen; £500 a year to his sister Elizabeth Nathan; £100 a year to each of the children of his sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah; and £1000 each to the daughters of Morris and Hyam Abrahams, on their marriage. His interest in the firm of Barnato Brothers he leaves to his nephews, J. B. Joel and S. B. Joel; and the residue of his property in trust for his daughter.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1907) of MR. LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE GUERET, of The Old Rectory, Weston-super-Mare, and of Cardiff, shipowner and colliery-proprietor, who died on Nov. 7, has been proved by Thomas Roe Thompson and Richard Andrews Foster, the gross value of the estate being £414,453. He gives £6000, in trust, for his stepdaughter, Eleanor Richardby Smith; £1000 each to the executors; and two thirds of the residue, in trust, for his daughter, Blanche Louise, and her issue, and one third, in trust, for the maintenance, education, and advancement of her children.

The will and codicils of SIR JOSEPH JOEL DUVEEN, of The Elms, Hampstead, and 21, New Bond Street, whose death took place on Nov. 9, are now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £540,409. Sir Joseph gives £5000 a year to his wife; £500 to his daughter Florence on her marriage; £1000 to Mrs. Barney Barnett; £17,100 to his son Charles; an annuity of £126 to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cohen; £500 each to Lillian Barnett, Florence Barnett, Mrs. Frederick Benjamin, and Lewis Barnett; and legacies to relatives and persons employed by his firm. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his children: the share of his daughters, Esther Lowengard, Annette Abrahams, Eveline Abrahams, and Florence, to be greater by £18,000, and the share of his sons Charles, Edward, Henry, and Ernest, greater by £28,000 than the share of his sons Joseph, John, Louis, and Benjamin.



PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO THE YACHTING CLUBS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The challenge cup, which is of silver, stands with its pedestal over three feet high. On the front is a representation of a yacht-racing scene executed in repoussé, and round the body are arranged five coats of arms enamelled in true heraldic colours. The inscription is as follows: "Challenge Cup for Competition amongst the Yachting Clubs of South Africa. Presented by Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K.C.V.O., 1908." Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., of London and Birmingham, are responsible for both the design and execution of this fine trophy.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London will again conduct a series of Mission services during Lent, and will visit the Rural Deaneries of Ealing, Acton, Chiswick, Hammer-smith, and Fulham for the purpose.

A movement has been started by the churchwardens of St. Edward's, Romford, to make a presentation to the Rev. Robert Henry Whitcombe, Vicar of Romford, on his preferment as Bishop Suffragan of Colchester. The presentation will be limited to the laity of Romford and the Rural Deanery of Chafford, Mr. Whitcombe being the Rural Dean. The clergy of the Deanery are also arranging a presentation to Mr. Whitcombe.

The Bishop of Birmingham is to hold a Quiet Day in St. Paul's Cathedral on Feb. 22 for the clergy in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex and the Rural Deaneries of East and West City and Holborn.

The memorial to the late Canon Fleming is to take the form of a stone statue of King Edwin, the Saxon martyr-king, which will be placed in a niche on the north side of the altar in York Minster, practically on the very site where King Edwin was baptised.

In the Bishop of Hereford's New Year pastoral, he dwells particularly on the Church's duty to growing lads and young men, and asks: "Have we not in some degree overlooked this duty in past years?" Dr. Percival proceeds: "We have in most of our towns a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association—a society which has proved of infinite value to the moral and spiritual life of multitudes of men all the world over. What assistance are we giving to our local branch? Again, in every parish there might be established a Church of England Men's Society. . . . We have also much to learn from the Adult School movement, so largely due to the good work and influence of the Society of Friends. . . . It is also an obvious part of our duty, and especially in rural parishes, to encourage attendance at continuation classes, and the provision and use of libraries and the reading of good books."

The Bishop of Lincoln proposes to devote the cheque for £1951 13s. 10d., received by him on his seventy-ninth birthday from the clergy and laity in the diocese, to the Grimsby Church Extension Fund, which he set on foot a few years ago. V.

"The *Daily Mail* Year Book for 1909" is the ninth annual issue of a cheap and handy little work of reference on current matters. The object of the book is, in its own words, "to provide the reader of the paper, the student of politics and life, and the man who desires to know, with the essential facts necessary to understand the chief questions of the day." This object it achieves very well.

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A Mother's chief concern with beauty is to see it developed in healthy, natural conditions in her children, and see their skin preserved in youthful freshness, towards which nothing serves so well as

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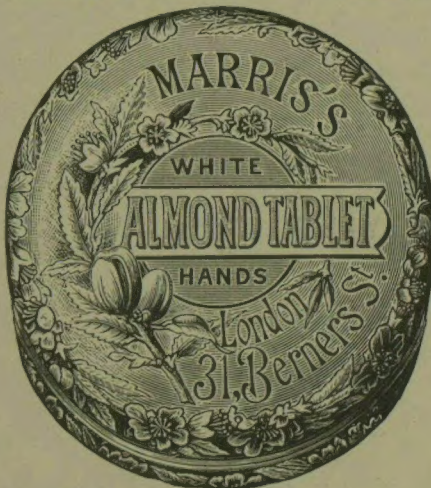
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